FBIS DAILY REPORT

CONTENTS

Soviet Union

Vol III No 026 *9 February 1981*

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

DISARMAMENT/SALT/MBFR

Neutron Bomb Statement Causes Concern in Europe AA 1
Soltan Comment AA 1
'Potential for Conflicts' AA 1
Arbatov Raps Washington's 'Irresolution' AA 2
[Gudenus in Vienna DIE PRESSE 9 Feb]
NATO Shows 'Lower Interest' in MBFR Agreement AA 2
[MIROVAYA EKONOMIKA i MEZHDUNARODNYYE OTNOSHENIYA]

WORLD & REGIONAL ISSUES

Weekly 'International Observers Roundtable' CC 1
[Andrianov, Volskiy, Nekrasov]
Washington's Militarist Course CC 1
Terrorism, CIA Activities CC 3
Chon Tu-hwan, Southeast Asia CC 5
'Studio Nine' Discusses Detente, Nuclear Threat CC 7
[Zorin, Chazov, Kobysh]
Reportage, Comment on Nonaligned Conference CC 10
Preparatory Meeting CC 10
Indian Draft Declaration [Shurygin in PRAVDA 1 Feb] CC 11
Andreyev Comment CC 11
Implementation of Islamic Resolution Urged CC 12

UNITED STATES & CANADA

Abelev on U.S. Disclaimers About Neutron Bomb A 1
Haig Interview Raises 'Atlantic Solidarity' Theme A 1
'Terrorist Campaign' Against Diplomats Increases [Matyash] A 2
First Foreign Policy Pronouncements Examined A 3
Beglov: 'Primitive Formula' A 3
Trofimenko: Ready for Dialogue [KYODO] A 4
Reportage on U.S. Embargo on Grain Deliveries A 5
'Complete Fiasco' A 5
Farmers Want End of Embargo A 5
[Tolkunov in PRAVDA 30 Jan]
Exploitation of 'Food Power' A 6
[Yemelyanov in IZVESTIYA 3 Feb]

NORTHEAST ASIA

Japanese Mark 'Northern Territories' Day [Tsvetov] C 1

SOUTH ASIA

Tests Complete on Fourth USSR-Indian Satellite D 1
Babrak Karmal Stresses Need for Party Unity D 1
[PRAVDA 2 Feb]

EASTERN EUROPE

Forces Seen Starting 'Frontal Attack' on PZPR F 1
RUDE PRAVO Denunciation of Solidarity Cited F 1
Western Media Said To Interfere in Polish Events F 2
Polish Investigation of Dissident Groups Reported F 3
KOR Said to Undermine System, Seek Disorder F 3

WESTERN EUROPE

Further Reportage on Giscard, Schmidt Meeting G 1
Schmidt's Comments G 1

MIDDLE EAST & NORTH AFRICA

Tehran To Deport Detained U.S. Journalist H 1
U.S. Questions Commitment To Return Iranian Assets H 1
Bahraini Liberation Front Official Discusses Bases H 2
'Invention' of Soviet Tank Shipment to Iraq Scored [Ponomarev] H 2
Commentary Reviews, Lauds USSR-PDRY Relations [Vladimirov] H 3
Gulf States Foreign Ministers Conference Held H 4
As-Sadat, Reagan Meeting To Pursue Camp David Goal H 4
Peace Committee Delegation To Visit Syria H 5
Soviet-Syrian Journalist Unions Sign Agreement H 5
Tunisian Official Praises Soviet Training Aid H 5

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

POLITICAL & SOCIAL DEVELOPMENTS

Kiselev Gives Report to Belorussian CP Congress R 1
[SOVETSKAYA BELORUSSIYA 28 Jan]
PRAVDA Highlights Themes of Azerbaijan CP Congress R 33
[Kozhemyako, Tairov, 31 Jan]
Proceedings of Armenian CP Congress Reported R 35
[Yerevan KOMMUNIST 23 Jan]
Kazakh Communist Party Congress Continues R 36
5 Feb Proceedings R 36
Conclusion Reported R 37
Chernenko Attends Meeting Marking Aeroflot Day R 37
Shcherbitskiy Visits Exhibition in Kiev 5 Feb R 37

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENTS

'Rise in Effectiveness' of Soviet Economy Seen [Konstantinov] S 1
Siberian Water Transfer 'Important' for Industry S 2
[Ziyadullayev in EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA No 5]
RSFSR Geology Official on Problems of Prospecting S 2
[Nizyev in SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA 3 Feb]
AUCCTU's Biryukova Laudes Trade Unions' Role S 2

AGRICULTURAL AFFAIRS

Radio Reports Developments for 4-5 February T 1
4 February T 1
5 February T 1
USSR Weather Forecast for February Reported T 1
[PRAVDA 3 Feb]
Expert Discusses Chemicalization of Agriculture T 3
Rashidov Addresses Taskent Agricultural Rally T 3

NEUTRON BOMB STATEMENT CAUSES CONCERN IN EUROPE

Soltan Comment

LD061922 Moscow World Service in English 1400 GMT 6 Feb 81

[Text] There has been considerable alarm around the world over the plans of the United States to produce neutron weapons and deploy them in Western Europe. Now comment on that by Yuriy Soltan: Once again a wave of protest like the one 3 years ago has begun in Western Europe as elsewhere over the neutron threat. Even governments of NATO countries, which by the way Washington did not bother to consult with, have responded hesitatingly to talk about new plans for deploying the bombs in Europe. A member of government in the Federal Republic of Germany has said that Bonn is not planning to agree with the American plans as it did in 1978. And the Governments of Norway and Holland have come out against Washington's scheme. Even Margaret Thatcher, who is not against the neutron bomb in principle, has said that it probably should not be deployed in Britain. Well, it is only natural that plans for the neutron bomb have caused alarm in Western Europe, for in case the bomb is deployed in Western Europe it will also be blown up there in a conflict. Lance missiles with neutron warheads cannot fly more than 56 miles and neutron artillery shells fly even an shorter distance. Now, what is it like, this explosion of a neutron warhead that American military experts describe as a cylinder containing billions of injections of strong acid? Two hundred meters away from the explosion's epicenter only the glass in buildings would be broken, but the people, to use the cynical jargon of the military lab workers, would be turned to liquid. Whoever is farther away, about 1 mile, is subjected to so much radiation that, again to use the langauge of the military experts, they will become disabled and passive, and in 2 or 3 weeks will die a painful death.

That's the kind of truly barbaric weapon that Washington plans to give its allies. A production schedule has already been made up in the United States. By 1983, 340 warheads for Lance missiles and several hundred neutron artillery shells are to be ready. And that's that same year that the Americans are planning to deploy medium-range nuclear missiles in Western Europe. A qualitatively new weapon on such a big scale in Western Europe would increase by many times the probability of a nuclear conflict, a conflict that would unlikely be limited to Europe. The risk would be the greater also because the neutron bomb, a type of a hyrdogen bomb, is put forth as a conventional weapon that could be used without sanctioning from above. Three years ago the big protest movement forced the neutron bomb promoters to back down, but plans for production were only postponed, not given up altogether. Only an active struggle can stop those plans from being revived.

'Potential for Conflicts'

LD071938 Moscow TASS in English 1930 GMT 7 Feb 81

[Text] Bonn, 7 Feb, TASS--The West German News Agency DPA reports : The statement of the U.S. Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger about the intention to resume the plans of the production of neutron weapons and their deployment in the European Continent caused in the FRG capital a reaction ranging between depression and perplexity. There is a clear displeasure over the fact that Washington is publicly emphasizing this hot topic which is associated in Bonn with almost painful recollections of the political disputes in the ruling coalition that flared up three years ago. From the viewpoint of the Federal Government, this can hardly go together with the promises of the new U.S. administration about honest and close consultations with the European allies. Washington's talk about the plans of resuming the production of neutron weapons can hardly give pleasure to those in Bonn who were praising hopefully in advance the new president's "predictability". After silent perplexity caused by the sharp words of the new Washington leadership, Bonn has now come up for the first time in practice with a somewhat bleak prospect of further development of relations with the new U.S. administration. The frictions will, apparently, be inevitable as the policy of the White House assumes an ever more concrete nature. A potential for conflicts is accumulating between Bonn and Washington, particularly in the sphere of East-West relations, the potential that might turn out to be even more explosive than in Carter's time.

ARBATOV RAPS WASHINGTON'S 'IRRESOLUTION'

AU091022 Vienna DIE PRESSE in German 9 Feb 81 p 2

[Phillipp E. Gudenus report on talk with USSR Supreme Soviet Deputy and Brezhnev "Adviser" Georgiy Arbatov in Vienna "Last Weekend"]

[Text] Vienna--In the opinion of Georgiy Arbatov, USSR Supreme Soviet deputy and advisor of state chief Brezhnev, the irresolution of the Reagan administration and the discontinuity of U.S. foreign policy constitute strong obstacles to disarmament talks. "I have a suspicion that the administration itself does not know what it is going to do, and how it is going to do it, not just in this particular case," Arbatov told DIE PRESSE in Vienna last weekend during the Palme disarmament conference.

"We have negotiated this treaty [SALT] with three U.S. administrations already. We simply cannot go on like that," Arbatov said agitatedly. Every new U.S. administration needs a year before it can take a stance, "then we have negotiations for a few years, then we conclude negotiations, then the administration changes, and then we start all over again."

Could not the United States do without SALT? "They can say a lot," the Brezhnev adviser replied, adding that the Americans are "great talkers." But Washington must face realities: There is no realistic alternative to detente, he said.

NATO SHOWS 'LOWER INTEREST' IN MBFR AGREEMENT

LD061404 Moscow TASS in English 1332 GMT 6 Feb 81

[Text] Moscow, 6 Feb TASS--"From the very beginning of the Vienna talks the NATO countries have assumed a non-constructive and often an obstructive position in the key issues under discussion," the journal WORLD ECONOMICS AND INTERNATIONAL REALTIONS [MIROVAYA EKONOMIKA i MEZHDUNAR ODNYYE OTNOSHENIYA] writes.

In an article on the seven-year-long talks of diplomatic and military delegates from 19 countries on mutual reductions of armed forces and armaments in central Euopre, the monthly notes that "the Western delegates are pursuing a goal which is incompatible with European security--to obtain unilateral military advantages and ensure terms of reduction which would in fact give them a free hand to carry out NATO's long term armaments programme and simultaneously impose tough restrictions on the armed forces and armaments of the Warsaw Treaty."

"While deliberately delaying the elaboration of practical agreements, the NATO countries say that further advance depends on an agreement concerning the troop numbers both sides can have in central Europe. But they are thwarting such an agreement by insisting on unsubstantiated and played-up estimates of the socialist countries' troops as basis for the reduction volumes."

"The December draft of the NATO countries reflected a considerably lower interest on their part in reaching a comprehensive agreement which would satisfy both sides and would not infringe anyone's security. The Western attitude clearly reveals an intention to use all sorts of far-fetched pretexts to reduce the long-standing efforts aimed at such an agreement to cuts in only Soviet and American Army units in central Europe," the monthly concludes.

WEEKLY 'INTERNATIONAL OBSERVERS ROUNDTABLE'

LD082155 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0945 GMT 8 Feb 81

['International Observers Roundtable" program with Boris Vasilyevich Andrianov, all-union radio commentator; Dmitriy Antonovich Volskiy, member of the NOVOYE VREMYA Editorial Board; and Vadim Nikolayevich Nekrasov, KOMMUNIST international observer]

[Text] [Andrianov] Greetings, comrades. This past week's events have again shown who is to blame for the worsening international situation and who has to bear the responsibility for the increasing military danger in the world. Representatives of the new Washington administration, to judge by their public statements, have unleashed a concentrated attack on the policy of detente. Washington is evidently steering a course for breaking the existing balance of power in the world and for achieving the military supremacy of the United States and its allies. Washington openly declares its intention to conduct its policy from a position of strength, to dictate its will to other peoples and to interfere in their internal affairs.

Assessing the course of the new Washington administration, the U.S. press reckons that the followers of the hard line are evidently gaining the upper hand in the Republican Government of the United States. Serving as illustrative confirmation of this are the latest statements by U. S. statesmen, conducted in the spirit of the worst times of the cold war. High-ranking representatives of official Washington circles openly jeer at the aspirations of hundreds of millions of people in Asia, Africa and Latin America who resist colonialism, its legacy and foreign interference and who struggle for a new life, worthy of man. The U.S. statesmen equate this this lawful struggle with terrorism, attempting to initiate a malicious campaign on this ground even against the Soviet Union which unswervingly supports the just struggle of the peoples of the developing countries.

It has to be assumed that the very nature of the election campaign conducted by Reagan was to prepare the U.S. public for the possibility of such a turn in the policy of Washington as is now being proclaimed by the new administration. Nevertheless in talking to reassure themselves, the U.S. papers express assumptions that, having come to power and having experienced the entire burden of responsibility, the government formed by Reagan will conduct itself more wisely and with greater discretion in international affairs. It is interesting to note the present reaction of the U.S. press to the bellicose statements of the representatives of the new administration.

Washington's Militarist Course

[Nekrasov] I would say that the first impression when reading the U.S. papers is a feeling of some kind of sudden surprise, a kind of perplexity at the military pressure which they have encountered. I had in mind the reaction of those publications and those commentators and observers who claim to represent, so to speak, thinking America. Even in their midst, perplexity reigns. In the statements of the new leaders and in their militarist tone these commentators are attempting to find a positive glimpse at all costs.

There is, for example, a statement about the conduct of diplomatic contacts with the Soviet Union--that the talks with Moscow will be continued, and that they are necessary. On the other hand, hopes are being expressed that under the pressure of facts and real life, under the influence of the reactions of other countries, including those allied with the United States, the policy of Washington may be corrected in the necessary way.

Well, it is, of course, difficult to say what predominates in such statements, whether hopes for the better, for some kind of a turn in the policy of Washington, or attempts at somehow embellishing the appearance of the country's new leadership even in the eyes of the public and the rest of the world.

[Andrianov] Commenting on Reagan's press conference, New York TIMES observer James Reston said of the U.S. President's statements that they might create tension not only in relations with Moscow but also with U.S. allies. The hardening of Washington's position is already evoking serious reservations on the part of the U.S. allies, the French paper LE QUOTIDINNE DE PARIS admits. In its opinion, the counterweight to the ideas of the new U.S. administration is, in particular, the statement by FRG Chancellor Helmut Schmidt. Speaking in the Bundestag soon after Reagan's press conference, Chancellor Schmidt said that his government will continue adhering to the principle of balance between East and West and will raise serious reservations to the other trend aimed at establishing the military supremacy of the West. Schmidt added that the FRG will continue its efforts aimed at developing relations with East Europe, including in the sphere of arms control.

[Nekrasov] In this connection, by the way, it is quite interesting to note the difference in tone between the U.S. press and the West European press, in particular the FRG press.

[Volskiy] I should like to make a small digression: Recently President Reagan gave yet another interview to a group of correspondents in the White House. It was, so to speak, unofficial. The President was asked: What evoked the sharp statements about the Soviet Union at a public and formal press conference? The President answered this question as follows--I quote literally--all the Russian leaders gave assurances to the Communist Party congresses that their aim was to establish world domination by means of communist states ruling the world. And Reagan even adds--and I quote again--during our contacts with the Russians they have explained with equal frankness of what their moral ideals consist. They do not share our views on morality, since they do not believe in what we believe. They do not believe in life after death, they do not believe in God and they have no religion. So there you are. You see, what an explanation was given--no more, no less.

Well, let us leave aside the question of morality and life after death. This was evidently uttered with the ordinary American citizen in mind. Any more or less educated American, and the more so a European, will, of course, easily see through such argumentations about God and life after death. And in the United States itself an answer followed. It was given by John Sears--if you remember, he was the leader in the initial stage of Reagan's election campaign and then he broke with him. So Sears says--and he knows so to speak what he is talking about--there is a vast gap between the knowledge of the new President about the world and the real situation. Reagan's knowledge stops somewhere around 1952, his former assistant says.

[Nekrasov] Yes, the year 1952--that is virtually 30 years ago, the end of Truman's presidency, the beginning of the cold war. After that, Dmitriy Antonovich, Republican Eisenhower became president, a career soldier. And it is not by chance, evidently, that the U.S. press recalls his farewell speech, delivered exactly 30 years ago, and it is precisely his words that resound today, that is, that the United States is not to yield to temptation and to assume that some impressive and expensive measures might, as it were, produce a miraculous solution to all present difficulties.

[Andrianov] The militarist position of Washington generates serious alarm also among borad circles of the public in the countries of West Europe. A discussion is currently being resumed there concerning the plan for deployment of U.S. medium-range nuclear missiles. Representatives of the most diverse political lines in the FRG, for example, admit in one form or another that the United States has deceived West Europe. At the same time they show that Washington has not fulfilled its promise to ratify the SALT II agreement. It is no secret that the Carter administration imposed on its NATO partners in December 1979 the decision to deploy in West Europe approximately 600 new U.S. missiles, promising that the United States will adopt measures limiting strategic armaments. William Borm, senior official of the Free Democratic Party of the FRG, is of the opinion that the NATO decision to deploy new U.S. missiles has to be reviewed. If the United States does not fulfill its own promises connected with SALT II the European NATO partners of Washington, Borm stresses, will have to review their promises.

[Nekrasov] I believe, Boris Vasilyevich, that there is yet another thing which is important: The statements about terrorism which resounded in Washinton recently and the striving of the United States to combat this terrorism have in point of fact frightened to a certain extent the U.S. allies because they have perceived behind such statements a very, very dangerous course. Do you agree with me?

Terrorism, CIA Activities

[Andrianov] Yes, of course. But the point is, in my opinion, that the latter-day theoreticians of terrorism who are vociferous in Washington should most appropriately remember the advice given in one of Krylov's fables: It is best to turn to oneself. It is high time for the U.S. gossip, if this expression may be used, to have a look at itself rather then be engaged in coarse and malicious deceit, ascribing to the Soviet Union involvement in international terrorism. The events of recent decades in a whole series of countries have shown that it is not the mythical hand of Moscow but the paws of the CIA of the United States that did their dark deeds there. We might quote, in particular, the book by former CIA employee John Stockwell entitled "In Search of Enemies." It describes a lot of facts throwing light on the CIA's dirty activity in Africa. This took place in Angola, in particular, when the racist South African regime undertook with Washington's blessing a large-scale intervention to stifle the Angolan revolution. It was the CIA that organized and financed all over the world the drive to recruit mercenaries for the Angolan puppet groupings. This was reported by the Washinton POST, for instance.

Citing the testimony of former CIA employee Bufkin, the paper noted that on orders from Langley, the CIA headquarters the latter carried out intensive recruitment of cutthroats in California in 1976. After special training in Zaire, they were sent in to Angola. However, the interference by the cloak and dagger brigade was not restricted to the supply of such subversives and killers. In the words of the Washington POST, the CIA had a direct hand in the planning and running of a number of terrorist operations against the forces of the Angolan national liberation movement.

[Volskiy] We do not have to go very far to find similar examples. Let us recall again certain statements made by Reagan before he became president. Journalists asked him--it was a year ago, at the beginning of last year--they asked him about the illegal trade in American weapons and their dispatch to Afghanistan. The question was on his attitude toward it. He replied literally in the following manner, and I quote: It is senseless to chatter about the illegality of an action which has already been performed. Thus, the present occupant of the White House publicly confirmed what was already generally known then: Secret deliveries of American arms to gangs of basmaches [counterrevolutionary robbers in Soviet Central Asia during the civil war period] in Afghanistan who are engaged precisely in terrorist activity and do not hide it in the least.

[Andrianov] It must be stressed that the CIA's subversive actions are directed toward backing forces which are attempting to hamper progressive transformations in Afghanistan.

This fact is asserted by Conrad Ege, editor of COUNTERSPY magazine, published in Washington. Investigations made by the magazine show that a special CIA group has for many months been operating against the Afghan national revolutionary forces. Its headquarters is in the U.S. Embassy in the Pakistani capital, Islamabad. The group is led by experienced secret service man Robert Lessard, who for 10 years worked as an instructor in SAVAK, the shah's secret police.

[Volskiy] Yes indeed, Boris Vasilyevich, terrorism is, of course, a clearly infelicitous propaganda campaign which Washington is trying because it is rebounding on Washington, as you have convincingly showed us with all those examples. But it also seems to me important to note that behind the fight against terrorism, about which the new U.S. administration is now talking, there lurks not merely a propaganda slogan but a practical policy, and moreover a very dangerous practical policy, because by terrorism, they mean the whole national and social liberation movement.

We see it in practice. The Americans have started meddling directly in El Salvador to crush the people's uprising there and then, evidently, to attempt to destabilize Nicaragua as well--as you know, a revolution took place there recently. We see this in Central America. In a more distant region, but asserted to be no less important to Washington, the oil-rich Persian Gulf and Near East, the representatives of the new administration do not wish to confine themselves to what the old American leaders--Carter and his team--did. The naval force, the Rapid Deployment Force, even the military bases in Somalia and Oman--preventive bases, as they are now called--are not enough any more. The question is being raised of a permanent U.S. military presence in areas specifically designated for it.

[Nekrasov] Dmitriy Antonovich, in order to maintain a permanent military presence and to maintain troops the agreement of the relevant governments in the region is obviously necessary, but even the conservative Arab governments in the Persian Gulf region do not wish to give that sort of consent; they are afraid of giving it.

[Volskiy] In point of fact, a certain phrase has emerged in this connection: a presence over the horizon. What it means is that a feudal ruler--some sultan, shaykh or king--would not have Americans in his country, in military uniforms at any rate, since this would arouse dissatisfaction and indignation among his subjects. But somewhere over there, beyond the horizon of the Persian Gulf or Arabian Sea, the silhouettes of American ships--aircraft-carriers with aircraft, landing craft with Marines--would be visible in the haze, and if need be they would come and help, if the popular masses, the subjects of the monarch in question, happened to rebel seriously and rise against the regime, if any serious social upheavals occurred in the country. I would say that this is a "head in the sand" policy. But they want to bolster it with intensive deliveries of arms to the conservative Muslim regimes, something that, incidentally, the Carter government did not make up its mind to do, for the reason that Israel would have objected.

And so now the Reagan administration has decided to compensate Israel. How? Defense Secretary Weinberger declared that the United States--and I quote--takes favorable view of American troops being deployed on Israeli territory. And that is by way of supplementing the Rapid Deployment Force, which the new government wants to increase and strengthen. The Washington POST writes that an emergency plan drafted for the force goes as far as to provide for carrying out nuclear strikes.

[Andrianov] Dmitriy Antonovich, this shows again how necessary it is to start implementing as rapidly as possible the program for a normalization of the situation in the Persian Gulf region which was proposed by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev during his visit to India. Literally all the states of the Persian Gulf should have an interest in the implementation of this program.

[Volskiy] And I would say that the oil-rich states are particularly interested. I quote General Kelley, commander of the Rapid Deployment Force. He declared not so long ago that his troops could be used to seize the oilfields in the Gulf zone. What is more, in circles close to the new American Government there is talk of the so-called preemptive strategy, that is, the possibility of American acts of intervention even prior to the start of any events in any particular country, but merely when Washington feels that there is an unstable situation there. Well this, of course, encroaches upon the sovereignty and threatens the security even of the local U.S. allies, all the more so as relations between Washington and certain conservative Arab regimes are far from unclouded. Thus, the situation is highly complex and explosive, and the steps which the Soviet Union is proposing to defuse the situation in the Persian Gulf are now more than ever timely.

[Andrianov] The representatives of the new U.S. administration are currently attempting to deny the involvement of the American special services in the killing of foreign politicians. One such attempt was made this week by Dyess, the U.S. State Department spokesman. He permitted himself to call accusations of this kind against the CIA "ludicrous." What can be said on this score?

A few years ago under pressure from the American public the U.S. Congress was forced to disturb the hornets' nest in Langley, which is the location of the CIA headquarters. As a result of many months of investigations it was proved irrefutably that the CIA had a direct or indirect part in preparations for the physical liquidation of foreign politicians, Patrice Lumumba, Fidel Castro and Rene Schneider, commander in chief of the Chilean Army. In this connection the New York TIMES MAGAZINE wrote not without sarcasm that the CIA's dirty linen, dragged out into the street, was obstructing almost the whole horizon.

[Nekrasov] Well, you were speaking about assassinations and attempts on lives outside the United States. Let us even recall those in the United States itself. Let us recall the violent death of President John Kennedy, his brother Robert Kennedy and the well-known public figure, Martin Luther King. You can see that the American authorities ignored facts which testify, for instance, that the crime committed against U.S. President Kennedy involved the CIA. This charge against the House of Representatives' special commission investigating the assassination was made in a Washington magazine by a former staff member of the commission, (Fonzey). His article noted that the commission in actual fact had at its disposal data on the CIA's links with Lee Harvey Oswald, who was accused of the assassination of John Kennedy and, as (Fonzey) himself established two months before the assassinatin Oswald had a secret meeting with a CIA agent known by the name of Bishop. Despite the extreme importance of such evidence, (Fonzey) stresses, the commission neglected it and excluded the possibility of a CIA plot.

[Andrianov] At times the American press deliberately attempts to present the CIA as some sort of state within a state. This department is also called an invisible government. It is wished thereby to prove that the CIA, it is claimed, operates independently of the White House and pursues its own policies, and for this reason if the cloak and dagger department permits itself to organize assassinations of foreign politicians or coups d'etat in some other country, then the U.S. Government is, as it were, in no way involved.

These are, to say the least, naive arguments. Surely it is well known that the CIA and other U.S. intelligence bodies are subordinate to the President as the supreme leader of the country's entire secret service. Incidentally this is what Richard Helms, former CIA director, told Congress when in his time he underwent hearings on attempt to assassinate Fidel Castro. Helms at that time admitted, and I quote: It is not only the CIA; it is the policy of our country. The CIA operations, Helms stated, were known by a great number of top people, virtually by everyone in any significant post. This admission by the former CIA chief completely refutes the story about the independence of this department from the Washington administration in its criminal deeds.

[Nekrasov] But let us return, nevertheless, to the present state of affairs. History is, of course, instructive, and recent history is even particularly instructive, but at the present time too the U.S. Government is having dealings with by no means the most noble and honorable politicians in the world. This is shown indeed by the first visitors to the White House, is it not, Boris Vasilyevich?

Chon Tu-Hwan, Southeast Asia

[Andrianov] Yes, that is quite true. One of the events this week showed yet against that a nutrient medium for high-handedness, violence and terrorism in the international arena are the activities and policies of those who in particular support reactionary dictatorships, which stay in power only by means of terror. I have in mind the visit of the Seoul ruler, Chon Tu-hwan, to Washington and his meeting with President Reagan. The overseas visit of the Seoul dictator was dictated by Washington's strategic calculations connected with the South Korean regime. At the White House Chon Tu-hwan was told that the United States will not only not withdraw its forces from the south of the Korean Peninsula but may indeed increase the numbers of the occupationary army there.

The Seoul ruler was promised more money and more weapons to build up the military might of the South Korean regime. This course, the Washington POST considers, will not cause democracy to bloom in South Korea. This does not indeed enter into the calculations of the White House, which has openly banked on the Seoul regime, despotism and terror.

[Volskiy] Well, nevertheless, the following must be said, that is, that it is not the Chon Tu-hwans but quite other forces which determine the situation in Southeast Asia. It is not fortuitous that during the current week the central axis around which events in Southeast Asia have been revolving has been the proposals submitted by the recent conference of the foreign ministers of three countries in Indochina--Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea. What then is the essence of these proposals? It is a matter of convening a conference of two groups of states in Southeast Asia, the countries of Indochina on the one hand and the members of the ASEAN organization, and of convening it, it is proposed, as early as March for the purpose of safeguarding peace, stability, friendship and cooperation in Southeast Asia. This is one of the proposals put forward by Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea, while another proposal was addressed to China. The three states proposed to China that bilateral treaties on peaceful coexistence be signed. Well, the constructive nature of the proposals by Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea is evident.

Nevertheless, the Beijing leadership immediately turned down this initiative, and turned it down in a provocative and brazen way with the clear calculation of influencing too the stances of the ASEAN countries. Moreover, it seems, the Beijing leaders altogether jeopardized the right of the countries of Indochina to issue a joint initiative, as if it were up to Beijing to dictate how Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea are to operate in the international arena. This is a typical manifestation of Chinese hegemonism and, of course, not a chance manifestation but one pursuing a definite aim.

On this occasion the Chinese leaders wish to create a confrontation between the countries of Indochina building socialism and the ASEAN countries, which proceed along a capitalist path, as is well known. According to Beijing's scheme, this should intensify general international tension, especially in Asia. It calculates that in a tense situation in Asia it will be particularly needed by Washington as an ally or rather as an accomplice. This is one aspect of the affair.

Another aspect is that the Chinese leadership still hopes to disunite the Indochinese countries themselves. For this purpose they are accusing Socialist Vietnam of their own sin of hegemonism in an endeavor to split Laos and Kampuchea away from that country. In this they are acting not only by means of propaganda but by armed means. They are attempting, for instance, to step up the activity of remaining Pol Pot gangs on the border between Kampuchea and Thailand. Indeed, this is cited by Beijing in justification of its support for the Pol Pot butchers, being aware of what revulsion the latter arouse throughout the whole world. Well, in this connection XINHUA is saying this: that the Pol Pot people committed certain errors.

[Nekrasov] Killing 3,000,000 totally innocent persons, citizens of one's own country, constitutes some fine errors.

[Volskiy] Nevertheless, it is thus, as errors that the Beijing agency describes the genocide with a fair degree of cynicism. It says in this regard that they did indeed commit errors, but on the other hand they do possess troops, unlike the other emigre groupings intriguing against People's Kampuchea, groupings of a rightwing bourgeois nature. Indeed at the present time Chinese diplomats are precisely attempting to forge some semblance of a unified organization from these pro-Western, if you like, emigre groupings and from the Pol Pot people, perhaps even by sacrificing the ringleaders of the Pol Pot forces, Pol Pot himself and Ieng Sary, sending them, so to speak, into retirement, if one may speak of the retirement of people for whom there is a place in the dock of the courtroom. But as yet all these intrigues of Chinese and American diplomats and certain other circles are without success.

[Andrianov] In a complex international situation the Soviet Union and other countries of the socialist community are doing everything they can to maintain peace and to secure a continuation of the process of a relaxation of tension. This joint foreign policy course of the fraternal countries of socialism accords with the fundamental interests of all peoples, and it has the approval of hundreds of millions of people around the globe and people of good will who in different continents are moving from a passive expression of dissatisfaction at the dangerous schemes of aggressive forces to an active involvement in the struggle against the armaments race for the purpose of defending detente and protecting world peace.

The time for our broadcast has finished. Thank you for your attention. All the best!

'STUDIO NINE' DISCUSSES DETENTE, NUCLEAR THREAT

LD071050 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1525 GMT 31 Jan 81

["Studio Nine" program with Valentin Zorin, Soviet television and radio political observer; Academician Chazov, general director of the all-union cardiological center and one of the organizers of the "Doctors for Nuclear Disarmament" Movement; and Vitaliy Kobysh, department chief of the CPSU Central Committee International Information Department]

[Excerpt] [Zorin] Good evening. I would like to begin today's Studio Nine discussion at the Ostankino television center with a letter we have received from a village school teacher in Siberia, Vasiliy Ivanovich Makarychev, and here is what he writes: During the last "Studio Nine" discussion you touched on important events occurring in various parts of the world. Yet there are also problems of a world scale which are now called global. These problems are not temporary but are of a long-term character and must be dealt with not only by our generation but also by the generation to come. We think that these problems are directly connected with current daily politics and are having a very great effect on it. I would like these problems to be part of "Studio Nine" discussions.

Well, that is an interesting letter and not only Comrade Makarychev but also other television viewers who write to us at "Studio Nine" ask the question in this fashion and show an interest in these problems which Comrade Makarychev called global. There is no doubt that these problems are of very great importance. If you want to describe them briefly you can say that it is a question about the conditions of coexistence--conditions, in the widest sense of the work, of hunamity's existence on earth in the two remaining decades of the current century, and in the not so distant 21st century.

In our nuclear missile century, when we have types of weapons which are capable of destroying not only large masses of people and even practically undermining the conditions for the existence of humanity in our world, the political processes of relaxation of international tension are of vital importance for all the nations, for all the people. Meanwhile, recently, some people in the West have started saying that detente has exhausted itself, that it was simply a temporary political turn in world politics and that it is being replaced by a completely different political situation and other political processes. I think that it would be correct if we begin today's discussion with precisely this problem and I would like to ask you Vitaliy Ivanovich to express your opinion on this matter.

[Kobysh] Has the process of detente become exhausted?

[Zorin] Let us say that.

[Kobysh] Valentin Sergeyevich, it is like asking whether the time for the existence of humanity has passed, because what alternative is there for detente in the present world? War. And what is war today--and I mean a great war, a world, a global war--which can easily be the consequence of any large international conflict? It is something which makes even the enemies of detente think about such an alternative. Today in the world there is such a stockpile of nuclear weapons that, if you begin with what was done in Hiroshima and Nagasaki, is equivalent to 1.5 million bombs which wiped out, burnt, Hiroshima alone; 1.5 million such bombs, that means that for every inhabitant of the world, beginning with newborn babies and ending with very old people, there are 10 tons of trinitrotoluene above each person or, if you want to feel more comfortable, under their feet. That is the state of the world today. Of course you can say that there are things more terrible than peace, but this must be said by irresponsible people. And I think that the rich Americans and influential Americans occupying special positions in American society, who now build bunkers in the mountains and who expect that in these bunkers provided with everything from electricity to drinking water they will be able to sit it out in the event of a nuclear war, are fooling themselves with groundless hopes. You cannot sit it out. All right, they will sit it out, and then come out and will see around them a desert burnt with radiation which will not let them live. So what will they do?

We have just seen a change of administration in the United States. Former U.S. Defense Secretary Harold Brown--not an ordinary U.S. defense secretary--was enlisted from scientific circles. He is a scientific researcher, and probably, because of that, on leaving he experienced some kind of sense, if not a guilt complex, then at least responsibility for the fate of his country, for the policy he carried out, and the situation to which the administration of which he was a member has led. In his farewell speech Harold Brown said that in the event of a nuclear war, in the first massive nuclear strike on the United States, 170 million Americans will perish--and we must say that calculations are made properly in the United States, you know that computing equipment is very good--and those who survive will die slowly. This is what modern nuclear war is. That is what the alternative to detente is, and in this connection a large number of questions arise.

How can serious and responsible people issue directives of the type that was published by ex-President Carter under No 59 and which practically legalizes a limited nuclear war. And when this directive was published we understood what it was about. The directive was like a multiple missile warhead with two main warheads: The first was intended to scare us, show us that the United States had superaccurate missiles, and the second was to reassure the Americans in some way that nuclear war can be a limited one.

Now I would like to ask Yevgeniy Ivanovich about a limited nuclear war from the medical point of view--like dying a little.

[Kobysh] In this connection I would like to add only two words. We are now talking about existing nuclear stocks, reserves of nuclear weapons now available. But we do not know everything, and somebody must know about the new weapon systems which are still in laboratories and what they will bring to humanity. Recently they published a report in the United States that $1-1.3 billion were being spent on the development of laser weapons and who knows what there is in store for humanity in the future, what new problems and what new dangers these weapons will create for humanity. This is why this discussion is so urgent and so acute.

Zorin] Well, I remembered Einstein's statement when I read President Reagan's inauguration speech a few days ago. Much can be said about that speech, but I would like to draw attention to only one aspect. That speech, with some variations, could have been delivered by a president taking office at the beginning of our century and even in the last century in completely different conditions when there were none of the threats, dangers and problems of the nuclear age we are talking about. You get the impression that bourgeois politicians do not always and do not fully understand the dangers of the current age, and often think in categories of the past, and not only mentally [as heard], and plan their policies in categories of the past.

It would, of course, be wrong to say that the realities of the present-day world are having no effect at all on bourgeois politicians, that detente policy of the seventies has not been reflected in the understanding of new realities, new threats facing humanity, yet the deviations from logical and sound policy make one think that it is the categories of the past that affect the thinking of bourgeois politicians. It so happens that all three of us--you, Yevgeniy Ivanovich, and you, Vitality Ivanovich--remember that in June 1973 we accompanied Leonid Ilich Brezhnev during his visit to the United States, when, among the other important documents, that agreement for preventing a nuclear war was reached. This historic achievement by our party and its general secretary lies in the political decisions adopted then corresponding to the most urgent needs of our time, the creation of conditions for the noraml existence of humanity in our world. And we think that these decisions, despite the subsequent and the late efforts of the enemies of detente to reverse the process, are of an irreversible character. I would like you, Vitality Ivanovich, to state your view on the subject.

[Kobysh] Of course they are irreversible, though let us take SALT II. It is being attacked, and there are even voices in the United States saying that the agreement must be rejected and reviewed. And other agreements are also being attacked. I think that these agreements, including those which were signed in 1973 by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev in the United States, have a historic character and are an achievment of civilization of the same level as the English charter, or our decree on land and peace arising from the October Revolution. They are irreversible things; they are historic milestones; they are landmarks on the road of human development. Without these milestones humanity cannot develop, it will just regress.

I remember a curious incident, I think at the end of the 19th century, when the Paris municipality carried out a poll on the problems that could become serious or even tragic for Paris in the 20th century. Most of the members of the municipality, while giving their answer, had in view, the abundance of carriages and that the problem would be the abundance of horse dung, unfortunately this is the kind of quick thinking among enlightened members of municipalities. Life in the meantine has set very serious problems which concern all, and I think that no one will sit it out in any bunker and most probably, Yevgeniy Ivanovich, those same generals who throw $200 billion for bombers, missiles and Tridents, also have heart trouble and their relatives may also suffer from cancer, and they may have trouble with their blood vessels, and they probably also think about all these things. I am sure that sooner or later those who attack detente without understanding that they are encroaching on their own welfare and even existence will come to understand that there is no alternative to detente, that there is a need to negotiate and that we have to come to agreement on this earth and that we have no other place to live. Of course there are orbital stations around the earth, and the Americans have been to the moon, but so far nobody can be resettled there. It will not succeed. We and they have to live on this earth and come to an agreement.

[Zorin] The problems which we discussed today are really very serious and really concern every man living on this earth in a very direct manner, and in this connection the selfish attempts of representatives of some circles in the West, for the sake of profit for a small group of people, to fan artificial pessimism becomes especially unacceptable and most contradictory to the interests of humanity. They are trying to convince people about inevitability, about the existence of a kind of fate, while there are hardly any grounds for speaking about such an inescapable course and I would like you Vitaliy Ivanovich to state your opinions concerning the prospects for the development of the political processes, in the light of the vital needs of humanity, which you foresee for the coming period.

[Kobysh] First of all I would like to say that despite the fact that today's discussion deals with not very joyful topics and, perhaps, some viewers have come to the conclusion that there will be some kind of apocalypse, the destruction of civilization, I feel optimistic.

[Zorin] As we all are.

[Kobysh] As we are all, most probably, and I think that the apocalypse is not drawing nearer, and even if it draws nearer we have very real possibilities to prevent it. I say this not only because I am replying on very realistic factors. Marx said--and his statement is well known--that humanity poses for itself only those problems which it is in a position to solve. In the thirties when the Soviet state, at the very beginning of the thirites, put out the slogan of disarmament in the League of Nations, when in February 1933 we put to the same League of Nations the question about the definition of the concept of aggression, some tried to mock us, we were called....

[Zorin interrupting] Utopians

[Kobysh] Utopians storming the skies who do not know what they are talking about. And today the concept of aggression is clearly defined in all languages in the United Nations Charter, and today the problem of disarmament is not simply a movement in action, but is being solved in stages in one way or another. And it is not just simply so. It is the result of scientific, purposeful, and a well-thought-out line by our party. This line, which is very clear and especially urgent in current conditions, was formulated at the 24th and then the 25th CPSU Congresses. The peace program which we have outlined was not a Utopian one, it was based on the scientific analysis of the situation existing in the world. Sometimes they say that the weapons are such and such, but the weapons can be bridled, and there are positive examples of this. Even Hitler did not dare use chemical weapons during the last war. Until now they have not managed to deploy neutron weapons in Western Europe. That means that there are forces which can stand up against these processes, and in this connection we must have no extremely pessimistic feelings. On the contrary, we must be well aware of the seriousness of the situation and take into account that our Communist Party, the Central Committee and Leonid Ilich Brezhnev himself, are daily, and every minute if you want, thinking about what to do so that humanity, our Soviet people, may not know of war tomorrow.

Not everything is right in our economy. We are sometimes dissatisfied with something. We have shortages. But allow me to say that very often people forget that for 37 years we have lived in peace and this is not a cheap achievement. Everything is being done to insure a peaceful future for humanity forever and I am sure that the 26th party congress will focus precisely on this subject and that the decisions it will adopt will become the most important stage in the struggles for the preservation of normal conditions for the existence of humanity to make future generations have no reason to blame us who live today for living according to the principle apres moi le deluge.

We are thinking about them. The Soviet Union. The socialist community. Supported by powerful allies in the person of the world communist and workers movement, the national liberation movement, and all the healthy and intelligent forces about which you, Yevgeniy Ivanovich, spoke who exist in the United States, will be able to prevent war, defeat the nuclear threat and insure stable and peaceful life for the people.

[Zorin] All that is left for me to do is to think the participants in today's discussion. Of course we have not exhausted all the questions which we dealt with and most probably it is not possible to do this in one discussion, but I think that we will return many a time to these problems in our discussion. Thank you comrade television viewers and, until the next time here at Studio Nine, thank you.

REPORTAGE, COMMENT ON NONALIGNED CONFERENCE

Preparatory Meeting

LD051122 Moscow TASS in English 1108 GMT 5 Feb 81

[Text] New Delhi, 5 Feb, TASS--The Coordination Bureau of nonaligned countries met in the Indian capital. The participants in the meeting endorsed the agenda for the conference of foreign ministers of member-countries of the Nonaligned Movement, opening on February 9th, and discussed the report on the activity of the bureau, following the Havana conference. They supported the proposal for setting up a committee of nonaligned countries to help Iran and Iraq in settling their conflict.

Indian Draft Declaration

LD061013 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 1 Feb 81 p 4

[Correspondent V. Shurygin dispatch: "Tasks of Nonaligned Movements"]

[Text] Delhi, 31 Jan--A conference of foreign ministers of the nonaligned countries is to take place in Delhi in February of this year. Its participants will discuss problems of the international situation and the tasks of the Nonaligned Movement at the present stage. The Indian newspapers are providing a detailed account of this forum's draft declaration, which has been prepared by India, the organizing country of this conference.

The nonaligned countries, consistently advocating peace throughout the world--the draft declaration states--must coordinate their efforts to halt the nuclear arms race and achieve disarmament, with the aim of the ultimately excluding nuclear arms from the military arsenal of all states.

In spite of the existence of diverse viewpoints among the nonaligned countries in the approach to individual problems of world development, the draft declaration points out, the conference participants are united on questions of the necessity of relaxing international tension, halting the arms race and disarmament, and liquidating the remnants of colonialism and racism, including Zionism and apartheid.

The draft declaration reflects the nonaligned countries' serious concern about the increase in foreign states' military presence in the Indian Ocean, their military preparations there and in particular the strengthening and expansion of the military base on Diego Garcia Island.

Andreyev Comment

LD081108 Moscow in French to North Africa 2000 GMT 7 Feb 81

[Nikolay Andreyev commentary: "An Important Conference"]

[Excerpts] The nonaligned countries' foreign ministers conference will open in a few days time in Delhi. For 20 years now and since its creation, the Nonaligned Movement has been joined by numerous countries from different continents. The nonaligned countries bring a growing contribution to the struggle of peoples for national independence, peace, economic and social development against imperialism, colonialism, neocolonialism, racism and apartheid. The Nonaligned Movement has become a positive factor in international relations.

The nonaligned countries' foreign ministers conference meets at a time when the international climate has substantially deteriorated following imperialist intrigues. Forces hostile to peace, freedom and independence of peoples seek to revive cold war! The peoples of Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea are being subjected to ceaseless provocations. Imperialism steps up its interference in the affairs of Latin American peoples and is busy sabotaging the efforts of the Afghan people, who are building a new life.

On the other hand, the United States is reinforcing its military presence in the Gulf. The situation in the Middle East is still explosive. Imperialism continues its maneuvers in order to maintain the racist regime in South Africa. In this context, the Nonaligned Movement should play a positive role in lessening international tension, refraining from the arms race, and working for peaceful settlement of conflicts between states. The conference can make its position known on problems such as guaranteeing a comprehensive and fair settlement in the Middle East, the ending of the armed Iranian-Iraqi conflict, transforming Southeast Asia into a region of peace and stability, and the Indian Ocean into a zone of peace free from foreign military bases.

However, there exist forces which tend to divert the conference from genuine current problems by imposing a debate on invented questions such as that of Afghanistan. It is particularly irrelevant and harmful to raise this question, especially today when a dialogue between Afghanistan and Pakistan proves to be possible. The problem of withdrawing the limited Soviet contingent from Afghan territory will be solved in the context of a political settlement which should envisage bilateral accords between Afghanistan on the one hand and its neighbors on the other, as well as adequate political guarantees on the part of certain states acceptable to Afghanistan and other participants in these bilateral accords.

The USSR highly appreciates the policies of nonalignment and peaceful coexistence conducted by the developing countries. Our country responsibly supports the struggle of the nonaligned against imperialist interference in their internal affairs, and against the policies of aggression, in order to strengthen their independence. The USSR shares the aspirations of the nonaligned to consolidate their economic independence, to secure the inalienable right to control their natural resources and to reorganize international economic relations on the basis of equality. Facts of life confirm that the economic, social and cultural progress of the developing states of Asia, Africa and Latin America is closely linked to the struggle for detente and the consolidation of universal peace.

We wish full success for the forthcoming Delhi conference in the hope that it will be a fresh gain for preserving detente as a dominant tendency in world politics, refraining from the arms race and settling outstanding problems by peaceful means.

The Soviets are convinced that the Nonaligned Movement will continue to use its great political weight in the interest of peace and international security, concludes Nikolay Andreyev.

IMPLEMENTATION OF ISLAMIC RESOLUTION URGED

GF081923 [Editorial Report] Tashkent International Service in Uzbek at 1700 GMT on 6 February carries a commentary entitled "Let the Resolutions Adopted Be Put Into Effect." The radio notes that the Islamic world has been very eager to have Muslim control over sacred sites in Jerusalem and secure respect for the legal rights of the Palestinian people, and adds that the resolution adopted by the Islamic summit in Saudi Arabia points to the Muslim people's determination to counter aggressive moves by Israel.

The radio states: "The measure the Arab states put forward for curtailing economic aid given to Israel is also binding on other member countries of the Islamic conference. The heads of states attending the summit meeting also decided to employ other means, such as oil, in order to check Israel's attacks. Furthermore, they agreed to sever relations with any country that recognizes Jerusalem as the capital of Israel. It should be pointed out that this decision has forced the countries that have sent representatives to Jerusalem at various levels since the occupation of this city by the assailant to seriously reconsider their position."

Noting that the countries, which are close to Washington, had failed to achieve their target on what they termed as the question of Afghanistan, the radio stresses: "The summit conference decision, aimed at defusing (?tension) in the Indian Ocean and the Gulf region, indicates that the Islamic world's position on the two issues is close to that of the socialist countries. There is no excuse for assembling naval forces in the Indian Ocean because most of the Islamic countries are situated in this region. And, the view that (?tranquility) in the Indian Ocean should be secured by the countries of this region does not clash with the view put forward at the summit conference. The truth is always clear. Therefore, foreign military presence in the Indian Ocean, particularly the presence of aggressive U.S. naval and air units, is unwarranted. The taking of hostages in Iran was used as an excuse for the U.S. military presence in the Indian Ocean. However, according to the new U.S. administrators, the U.S. military presence in the Indian Ocean will be maintained despite the release of the diplomats. The United States has assumed a role on the question of securing (?stability) in the Persian Gulf. This country has declared the Gulf as a region of vital importance to it and committed itself to its defence. However, the heads of state of the Gulf countries have made it known in their statements that no one had asked this of the United States."

The radio recalls that the Soviet Union had put forward concrete principles for maintaining peace and stability in the region and quotes Soviet leader Leonid Brezhnev's statement in Delhi on the danger of installing military bases in the Gulf region and the Indian Ocean. The radio states: "The Soviet Union's proposals constitute sound principles for defusing are also in line with the resolution of the Islamic conference."

The radio notes that the summit conference adopted resolutions demonstrating Islamic solidarity on the question of countering plunderous attacks and securing recognition of the rights of the Palestinian people. It concludes: "The task now is to put into effect the resolutions that have been passed."

ABELEV ON U.S. DISCLAIMERS ABOUT NEUTRONS BOMB

LD072150 Moscow TASS in English 1930 GMT 7 Feb 81

["Danger of Europe"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 7 Feb, TASS--TASS news analyst Mikhail Abelev writes: Official Washington's convulsive attempts to pacify the West European partners will hardly produce the desired effect. A wave of alarm, protests, indignation that swept Western Europe--after the first speech by the new U.S. defence secretary is not subsiding, but is growing wider.

Such a reaction is no surprise. When the new head of the Pentagon Weinberger at a press-conference in Washington on February 3 disclosed the plans of the Republican administration to "reconsider" the neutron weapon question, it became clear how right were those who predicted that the new U.S. administration would create a grave danger to West European countries.

At the meeting with journalists, Weinberger criticized Carter and his administration for suspension of the development of the neutron weapon and refusal from [as received] its deployment in Western Europe. Even political simpletons did not believe the minister's words about "freezing" of the neutron bomb programme. On the contrary it became clear to all that that statement might mean only that the work over "neutron death" is in full swing. And the intention of the Republican administration to "have a consultation" as Weinberger said, on the question of deployment of neutron weapon in Europe with its NATO allies was received as Washington's intention to undertake a new pressure upon West European countries and to have what Carter filed to attain.

The keen reaction of West Europeans to the statement of the U.S. defence secretary was unexpected to Washington. A counter attraction was undertaken to smooth over the impression. Assistant Press-Secretary of the White House Spicks made a statement that allegedly the administratio nis reconsidering the neutron bomb question within the framework of the general revision of major decisions of the previous administration. Fearing that such an assertion would be insufficient he added that the U.S. policy remains unchanged and "no decision was taken." To extinguish anxiety Secretary of State Haig was compelled to send special messages to his colleagues in Western Europe. If one is to judge by the pronouncement of a representative of the FRG Government to this effect, in Haig's messages it is said that allegedly Weinberger's words on a possible beginning of neutron weapon production and the intention to deploy it in Western Europe do not reflect "the official thinking."

What then are they? A thoughtless comment of an individual? An individual opinion of one of the government members which does not coincide with the viewpoint of others? Certainly, not. The attempt to create the impression of principled divergencies between the new secretary of state and defence secretary, the Department of State and the Pentagon is nothing but a smokescreen. It is too early, as it turned out, that, Weinberger disclosed plans of the new administration. But no matter what even higher-placed persons say now, the danger of these plans not only to Europe but also the the whole world manifested itself with fresh force.

HAIG INTERVIEW RAISES 'ATLANTIC SOLIDARITY' THEME

LD091038 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2110 GMT 8 Feb 81

[From the "International Diary" program presented by Aleksandr Fedonin]

[Text] U.S. State Secretary Haig gave an interview to THE SUNDAY TIMES in which he referred to the relations between the United States and its West European partners. The new administration, said Haig, intends to establish close contact with Western Europe.

Above all, in the words of the state secretary, it is necessary to achieve mutual understanding; which, in their parlance, means that one should adhere to a single point of view on controversial issues, exchange intelligence reports and try to prevent their reaching the pages of newspapers. At the same time, in Haig's words, the new administration intends to abolish the annual summit meetings and report to such meetings only on the most rare occasions.

During the last week Haig twice raised the theme of Atlantic solidarity. The point is that the intention of Washington to return to the question of the production and positioning of neutron weapons in Western Europe has caused literally a storm of protest among the public and political circles of a number of West European countries. Washington is afraid that this may lead to serious differences of opinion between the United States and Western Europe.

'TERRORIST CAMPAIGN' AGAINST DIPLOMATS INCREASES

LD070558 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0525 GMT 7 Feb 81

["Put an End to the Provocations"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 7 Feb (TASS)--TASS observer Vladimir Matyash writes:

The unbridled forays by anti-Soviet Zionist rabble entrenched in New York aimed against officials of the USSR Permanent Mission at the United Nations and other Soviet establishments in the city, and against Soviet officials in the UN Secretariat have recently become more frequent. The rampaging Zionist elements, enjoying the connivance of the U.S. official authorities, are committing hostile acts against diplomats at the Soviet mission, members of their families an Soviet citizens working in New York.

One cannot but notice that in the past few days these provocative acts have assumed the nature of a widely organized terrorist campaign which tramples not only on the norms of international law, but also on elementary humanitarian principles. A provocative role is being played here by the U.S. mass media, which is essentially inciting the Zionists and various anti-Soviet emigre organizations to commit outrages.

The hostile acts by the organized Zionist gangs is of a particularly dangerous nature since it represents a switch to direct physical violence against Soviet citizens.

The effective connivance by the U.S. authorities with such criminal action is in flagrant contradiction to the obligations assumed by the United States under the UN convention on privileges and immunity and the agreement between the United State and the United Nations on the location of the headquarters of that world organization.

It is also a fact that these crude violations of the elementary norms of international law are simply pouring oil on the fire of the campaign of hostility against the Soviet Union which is seriously hampering the normalization of Soviet-U.S. relations and the improvement of the political climate in the world as a whole. They are aimed at torpedoing detente, which is equally in the interests of the Soviet and American peoples.

It goes without saying that the U.S. authorities must immediately take effective measures to put an end to the provocations by the reactionary forces of Zionism, which are in league with the U.S. "hawks" and opponents of detente and the improvement of U.S.-Soviet relations.

FIRST FOREIGN POLICY PRONOUNCEMENTS EXAMINED

'Primitive Formula'

LD061136 Moscow World Service in English 0800 GMT 6 Feb 81

[Excerpts] Addressing their first news conference, top officials of the new American administration have made statements that make it possible to judge what future policies of the Reagan administration will be like. The following commentary is by Spartak Beglov.

The first foreign policy pronouncements of the Reagan administration have given rise to considerable concern throughout the world. In fact, they revealed a mentality that has long gone bakrupt and belongs to the bygone times of the cold war. According to the American administration's formula, forces acting on the international scene can be divided into the guardians of law and order and the terrorists. The formula "cops and robbers" on which so many gangster movies are being based is now arbitrarily used to describe the complex and changing international situation.

The temptation to follow such a primitive formula has always been apparent in America's foreign policy where the situation at home showed signs of becoming increasingly tense and when American administrations are faced with a multitude of internal problems. Now it seems almost impossible that the United States will be able to beat the vicious circle of inflation and economic recession. Obviously it is very tempting to blame the situation on some terrorists and bad guys and raise the familiar "stop the thief" cry to cover up one's own schemes. The United States has managed to exploit one-third of the world's natural resources for decades in spite of the fact that it accounts for a mere 6 percent of the world population. This legitimized robbery has been represented as the natural order and its guardians still consider any movement or country that acts in favor of justice, self-determination and respect for the national right to natural resources to be a terrorist force.

This approach to international relations is an indication of the lack of political vision, and it is not at all surprising that the Soviet Union was chosen as the target for unseemly attacks. The USSR initiated the United Nations declaration on decolonization and it remains the natural ally of all the national liberation movements. Practically every young country has gone through a period when its independence was jeopardized by armed terrorists or mercenaries recruited and trained by the Pentagon or the CIA. The Soviet Union's fraternal assistance and solidarity has helped these countries to foil imperialist designs.

Imagine if you will that by some impossible coincidence President Reagan sees no difference between the national liberation movemetns and terrorists. However, even then the obvious distinction between the two must be known to the defense [as heard] secretary, General Haig, who served in Vietnam with an expeditionary corps. He knows well that in spite of the fact that his colleagues and he used all means of mass destruction and terror, ranging from bombs to napalm, in Vietnam American was defeated there. It was defeated not because it faced terrorists in Vietnam but because naturally it could not defeat a national fighting for its liberation.

The masterminds of the new beginnings of America's foreign policy cannot consistently explain their motives. and therefore the rest of the world sees the new beginnings as political sabotage aimed at justifying a policy based on military force and cold war tactics. The newspaper INDIAN EXPRESS has said in this connection that world politics are not a Western movie and the stakes are higher. This approach, the paper went on to say, can only lead to a confrontation or even showdown between the two nuclear giants with its calamituous consequences to the whole world. This point of view is shared by political observers and statesmen in many other countries. Chancellor Bruno Kreisky of Austria has warned the United States against making thoughtless statements from the position of strength.

The international public expects every government to pursue a carefully weighed policy dictated by responsibility for the destinies of peace. That is why, in responding to the Reagan administration's first foreign policy pronouncements, many countries have expressed solidarity with the high-level Soviet statement that the United States would do better service to peace if it got down to the really important issues of improving American-Soviet relations and normalizing the international situation. In that case Washington can count on the Soviet Union as a partner ready for a constructive dialogue.

Trofimenko: Ready for Dialogue

OW090809 Tokyo KYODO in English 0755 GMT 9 Feb 81

[Text] Moscow, Feb 9, KYODO--A prominent Russian expert on U.S. foreign policies has signaled that the Soviet Government, while reacting frantically to the Reagan administration's initial attacks on the Kremlin, looks forward to resumption of dialogue and rapprochement with the United States.

In an interview with KYODO, Professor Henry A. Trofimenko, of the Soviet Academy of Sciences, said: "We look the Soviet-U.S. relations objectively and practically. Both have a sense of benefit from each other." "Sooner or later, the Reagan administration will have no alternative but to seek dialogue with the Soviet Union," said Trofimenko, who heads the Foreign Policy Department of the academy's Institute of U.S.A. and Canada Studies. He said that during the Carter administration Soviet-U.S. relations had deteriorated to a new low, adding that "any further deterioration is inconceivable."

Claiming that the Carter administration had given the Soviet relations lowest priority, Trofimenko said that "neverthelsss, when leaving the White House, the President (Carter) had to admit that world peace hinges on the U.S.-Soviet relations."

The professor said that the Soviet Union found the Reagan administration "easier to get along with." He described the new administration as "generally rightist" with its Cabinet members chosen from among the establishment. "Traditionally, the establishment likes to play the game along middle-of-the-road policies and established rules," he added.

Trofimenko declined to forsee how the Reagan administration would act on major problems, saying that "it's too early to give a precise judgment." He said it would be difficult for the U.S. Congress to ratify the strategic arms limitation agreement (SALT II) in the foreseeable future. "But SALT II must be ratified," he said, adding that "unlike when he (Reagan) was in the opposition, in half a year or so as chief administrator, he will probably understand that SALT II is not too bad for the United States."

Trofimenko said that the Soviet Union "is prepared to open a constructive and positive dialogue any time" with the Reagan administration. Saying "there are a number of topics" that could be covered by such dialogue, he mentioned "as priority areas" deployment of strategic nuclear weapons in Europe, prevention of the spread of nuclear arms, an idea to set up a "peace zone" in the Indian Ocean, a ban on arms exports to third countries, a ban on chemical weapons and a total ban on nuclear explosion tests. He added that other important subjects included economic relations between the two countries and settlement of international disputes in the Middle East and other areas.

REPORTAGE ON U.S. EMBARGO ON GRAIN DELIVERIES

'Complete Fiasco'

LD072228 Moscow TASS in English 2200 GMT 7 Feb 81

[Text] Washington, 7 Feb, TASS--The embargo on grain deliveries to the Soviet Union that was introduced by the United States Government more than a year ago proved to be a complete fiasco. This opinion is now expressed by more and more Americans--from leaders to farmers' organizations to political figures and even secretaries of the new U.S. administration.

Thus, U.S. Secretary of Agriculture John Block, speaking in Phoenix, Arizona, said that this course of Washington had failed utterly and that the embargo should be lifted as soon as possible. John Block is convinced that it is only American farmers that were harmed by this attempt to "punish" the USSR. According to the press, farmers in the United States lost about eight billion dollars since they were unable to supply their products to the USSR.

Chairman of the Senate Finance Committee Robert Dole in a letter to the Department of Agriculture expressed the opinion that the embargo proved to be ineffective. Its lifting would do much to improve the situation of American farmers.

The lifting of the embargo would help remedy the desperate economic situation in agricultural areas of America, M. Mick, the national chairman of the American Agricultural Movement, a large organization of farmers, said at a press-conference in Washington. He said this measure of the U.S. Government did not harm anyone but farmers.

The farmers are declaring to the ruling circles ever more resolutely their extreme displeasure with the preservation of the embargo on grain sales to the USSR. When the President of the United States met with a delegation of leaders of farmers' organizations last Friday he was unambiguously warned that if the administration continues the short-sighted policy of the previous government, it might lose the farmers' confidence and support.

The U.S. press stresses that the Soviet Union was unharmed by the ban on the deliveries of U.S. grain. Just as in other cases of restrictions that were imposed by Washington on trade with the USSR, the Soviet Union's needs were readily met by other countries. The influential journal FOREIGN AFFAIRS pointed out that, as it should have been expected, the United States' illusions about having power over food had been dispelled. The journal noted that the striving to teach someone a lesson rarely results in a shound policy. Too often the lessons have to be learned by those who were trying to teach them.

Farmers Want End of Embargo

LD090915 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 30 Jan 81 p 5

[Correspondent A. Tolkunov dispatch: "Farmers Against the Embargo"]

[Text] New York, 29 January--U.S. farmers are advocating the lifting of the embargo on grain deliveries to the Soviet Union. Describing the embargo policy as an "economic and political failure," R. Delano, president of the American Farm Bureau Federation stated at a federation congress in New Orleans that this policy had cost U.S. farmers losses of over $1 billion. R. Delano called on the Reagan administration to take the speediest steps to lift the embargo.

G. Stone, president of the National Farmers' Union and (J. Ris), vice president of the National Association of Wheat Producing Farmers also appealed for an end to the short-sighted discriminatory policy.

Exploitation of 'Food Power'

LD061725 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 3 Feb 81 Morning Edition p 5

[T. Yemelyanov article: "The Bankruptcy of the 'Skeletal Hand Strategy'"]

[Text] On 23 December 1980, John Block, the new U.S. secretary of agriculture, stated that the present White House administration allegedly intends to lift the embargo on the sale of American grain to the USSR.

Let us note at once that this act on the part of the Reagan government certainly does not mean a fundamental change in the U.S. policy known as "food power" [phrase printed in English]--the "skeletal hand strategy" [strategiya kostlyavoy ruki]. John Block explained in the same statement that the United States will in the future use the supply and sale of food as a political weapon even more actively. This is not a new strategy. But in recent decades it has acquired special weight in U.S. foreign policy. The sale of wheat, corn, and rice, alongside "gunboat diplomacy" and the military-political subversions of the Pentagon and the CIA, has become "one of the most important tools of U.S. international diplomacy," the U.S. NEWS & WORLD REPORT notes.

The CIA formulated its recommendations to the White House most cynically in a 1974 document which has been published in the American press and which will obviously continue to guide the actions of any future Washington administration: "The role of the United States as a major supplier of foodstuffs creates increased opportunities for spreading our (U.S.) influence...." This document appeared precisely during the years when the food situation deteriorated sharply in many developing countries because of drought and failed harvests. "In a hungry world," the CIA stressed, "the United States can occupy economic and political positions which are significantly firmer and more powerful than even in the first postwar years (that is, when the United States had a monopoly of nuclear weapons--author's note)." That is the significance which U.S. leading forces attach to the "skeletal hand strategy".

The main targets and victims of the American "policy of starving people into submission" have been the developing countries, which devour 37 percent of the grain exported by the United States--African, Asian and Latin American states. How does Washington implement this most flagrantly antihumanitarian imperialist strategy? What does it gamble on, and how?

In 1979 50 million people died of malnutrition and starvation in the nonsocialist world (including 12 million children). According to the FAO (the UN Food and Agriculture Organization) more than half a billion people are hungry in the nonsocialist world today. The point is not--as imperialist propaganda asserts--that the population growth in developing countries is higher than in the industrially developed capitalist states but that there is a tremendous disproportion between the population of developing countries and the volume of food products produced there. The shortage of foodstuffs in developing countries is, first, the fatal legacy of centuries of colonial domination; and second, the result of the policy of the United States and other major industrially developed capitalist countries which for the sake of selfish goals have distorted and continue to distort the structure of agriculture in the former colonies, semicolonies and dependencies.

As a result of this policy former colonies and semicolonies, which exported about 14 million tons of grain to the industrially developed capitalist countries in the late thirties, have not only been forced to stop these exports completely in recent decades but have been forced to import grain--and on an ever increasing scale--to cover even the minimum requirements of their population.

A classic example of the American "skeletal hand strategy" was the U.S. stance with respect to Chile when the government of popular unity headed by S. Allende was in power there. In order to supply the population with grain that government sharply increased grain imports from the United States--from $130 million in 1970 to $380 million in 1972 (in terms of cost).

But...then the United States refused Chile credits for the purchase of grain because the Allende government's policy did not suit the American monopolies, which had for a long time been lording it in that country as if it were their patrimony.

So as not to give the United States the opportunity to break off grain sales the Allende government pledged to pay Washington in kind for the wheat. But the White House rejected this option too, cynically stating that the refusal to sell Chile grain was a political decision: The United States was doing everything possible to bring down Allende's government. When Pinochet's junta carried out a fascist coup with the help and blessing of the CIA, Washington rapidly granted it loans on the most favorable terms for the purchase of grain and other agricultural products.

Iran under the shah's regime was one of the most important outposts of American influence in the Near and Middle East and a major importer of American weapons. At that time Washington also sold Iran food on a wide scale. Under the Carter administration the White House tried to stifle the Iranian people by means of a hunger blockade--this was one of the aims of massing American warships in the Persian Gulf region. It should be particularly stressed that U.S. "food sanctions" against Iran began long before the taking hostage of the American diplomats in Tehran: All ships carrying food intended for Iran were detained in American ports immediately after the shah's downfall.

In Africa the American stick-and-carrot policy can be illustrated, for instance, with Kenya's example. That country has suffered severe droughts and failed harvests for 3 years. All the Kenyan Government's appeals to Washington for food supplies met a stone wall of silence. In the end the Kenyan president went to Washington in person. He obtained from the United States a promise to supply Kenya with 60,000 tons of corn, 30,000 tons of wheat and 15,000 tons of rice. On his return home he told his compatriots that the United States will only toss Kenya this "aid" on condition that it makes its harbors available to American warships plying the Indian Ocean. As is known, this American naval "presence" is one of the main sources of tension in the region. Washington's handout to Kenya by no means resolves the country's food problems!

Thus the facts indicate that the American "skeletal hand strategy" has three main components which comprise its political meaning: Either the United States supports reactionary puppet regimes like the former Saigon regime, the former Cambodian regime, that of South Korea and a number of south American regimes by selling foodstuffs; or the United States exchanges food handouts to other countries for the opportunity to create military bases and a military "presence" there; or else the United States, by refusing to sell food, seeks to undermine the positions of the governments in those countries which are implementing an independent foreign policy which does not suit Washington.

The clearly speculative policy which lies behind the "skeletal hand strategy" has emerged in U.S. relations with China. For a long time the United States did not sell China agricultural products in general and grain in particular. Or else it supplied China with rotten and even contaminated wheat.

The fact that Chinese agriculture has been in a parlous state for a long time did not worry the Americans. Then suddenly China was allowed access to the American grain market: In 1978 the PRC purchased from the United States 3.7 million tons of wheat, 1.5 million tons of corn and 57,000 tons of soybeans. In July 1978 the U.S. Senate Committee on Agriculture and Forestry approved an amendment to the billion expanding trade in agricultural products. In August that amendment was ratified by Congress. Under the amendment the United States was enabled to grant the PRC large, long-term credits for the purchase of any agricultural product from the United States in any quantitites. Of course, Washington did not do this for the sake of improving food supplies for millions of Chinese--it sought to help the leaders of Beijing hegemonism, who are aligning themselves in the international arena with the most reactionary--above all, American--expansionist forces in the struggle against the USSR and the other socialist community countries. Moreover, Washington created conditions in which American monopolies can become tremendously rich on trade with China.

So we see that the American "skeletal hand strategy" is not simply an imperialist policy aimed at achieving U.S. expansionist goals but a means of fueling international tension.

To this ignominious policy the Soviet Union counterposes the principles of equitable, mutually advantageous international cooperation. This principle course on the part of the USSR totally dismantles attempts to extend the American "skeletal hand strategy" to our mighty state too--a state whose tremendous achievements and potential are so weightily and clearly indicated by the CPSU Central Committee's draft for the 26th party congress "The Basic Guidelines for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR for 1981-85 and for the Period Through 1990."

At one time they tried in vain to use the skeletal hand of hunger to stifle the young, still weak Soviet republic in its first months and years of existence. It did not work. Now nostalgia for the unrealized past looks not only pitiful but laughable.

JAPANESE MARK 'NORTHERN TERRITORIES' DAY

LD071500 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1030 GMT 7 Feb 81

[Text] Today the Japanese Government marked a so-called Northern Territories Day. Moscow radio correspondent, Vladimir Tsvetov reports from a meeting held in Tokyo.

Try as the Japanese ruling circles did to ennoble with words of peace and friendship the Northern Territories Day, the chauvinist and anti-Soviet essence of the day was impossible to conceal. Members of right wing organizations and gangster bands, having welcomed with enthusiasm their government's measures, held a demonstration in Tokyo. They carried placards written in Russian, which were filled with hatred for the USSR and abuses directed against the Soviet people. The ruling circles can be well pleased with yesterday's events for they have fanned up an anti-Soviet, chauvinist hullabaloo, and after that, the speakers at the main meeting, organized by the authorities in Tokyo, had enough temerity to say that they wanted peace and cooperation with the USSR. On the podium from which the prime minister and other officials spoke a slogan was hanging, which said, the day of the return of the Northern Territories will be the day of peace. In truth, the pharisaism of the ruling circles is unprecedented. However they achieved far from everything that they wished to achieve today.

Speaking at the meeting in Tokyo, the representative of the consultative council for associations promoting the return of the northern territories was forced to admit that there is not the mass unity in the anti-Soviet, chauvinist movement as the ruling circles would have wished there to be. There is a rift and opposition in public opinion, the representative concluded. The Hokkaido section of the Socialist Party refused to take part in the government measures. Today in Shimoda, where a meeting was held, within the program of the Northern Territories Day, the supporters of Japanese-Soviet good neighborliness for the first time formed a section of the Japanese-Soviet Friendship Society. In Nigata the annual meeting of the local section of the same society was held on the very same day.

The well-known public figure, the chairman of the Japanese association of cultural links with countries abroad, Shigeyoshi Matsumae, in his article published by ASAHI, called for the rejection of the Northern Territories Day. Matsumae wrote that the aim of the Japanese Government was to open up the way for militarism, to preserve for ever the problem of the northern territories and to prolong in this way the tension in relations between Japan and the USSR.

[Moscow in Japanes to Japan at 1200 GMT on 7 February carries the identical Tsvetov commentary ending with the following additional paragraphs:

["The Japan-Soviet Friendship Association released a statement denouncing the government for instituting the Northern Territories Day. Noting that there are important issues pending between Japan and the Soviet Union, among which the conclusion of a peace treaty is the most important task, the association said: What worries us most is that the institution of Northern Territories Day does not help in resolving pending issues but is leading to a chorus of anti-Soviet slogans, undermining the friendship between Japan and the Soviet Union and making the solution of unsolved issues impossible.

["The Japan-Soviet Friendship Association then expressed its regret at the institution of the Northern Territories Day and said that it would closely watch future developments concerning this day and strive not to allow the government or the people to follow an erroneous course."]

TESTS COMPLETE ON FOURTH USSR-INDIAN SATELLITE

LD070022 Moscow TASS in English 1545 GMT 6 Feb 81

[Text] Moscow, 6 Feb, TASS--Tests of the technological model of India's fourth satellite, SEO-2, have been completed. Now scientists, specialists and designers, have begun making the flying model of the satellite which is to be launched in the third quarter of this year. Just as India's first satellite, Aryabhata, and its second satellite Bhaskara, the fourth one will be launched from Soviet territory by a Soviet booster rocket and put into a circular orbit with a height of about 500 kilometers.

A new branch of industry, space industry, has been built up in India with Soviet assistance. A space center has been established in the suburbs of Bangalore where a series of scientific satellites are being developed.

The fourth Indian satellite will differ from its predecessors in equipment and purpose. Its main task is to make a series of observations of the earth and water surface in the interests of the Indian national economy.

Indian specialists will be given an opportunity of using the Soviet ground station Medvezhyi Ozyora for receiving information and for directing the satellite during the early days of its flight.

BABRAK KARMAL STRESSES NEED FOR PARTY UNITY

LD050945 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 2 Feb 81 p 4

[TASS report: "Speech by B. Karmal"]

[Text] Kabul, 1 Feb--The consolidation of party unity and party and state discipline on the basis of the party rules and People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan [PDPA] Central Committee decisions is the main task which the PDPA has been resolving since the April revolution entered a new stage in its development. This was stated by Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee, chairman of the Revolutionary Council and prime minister of the DRA, at a meeting with responsible party control workers from PDPA provincial committees. Our society, state, revolution and international committments, he said, urgently require the consolidation and even greater serrying of party ranks and this unity must be promoted by every party member since this is viewed as a determining principle for our existence and the existence of our society and our country.

He resolutely condemned the intrigues of imperialism headed by U.S. imperialism and of the region's reaction against the gains of the Afghan working people, stressing that the April revolution's entry into a new stage of its development had reduced to nothing international imperialism's sinister plans. However, B. Karmal stated, the enemies of the April revolution are still continuing to make vain efforts aimed against the young DRA.

Addressing the PDPA members, B. Karmal assured them that the party leadership has waged and is continuing to wage a resolute struggle to ensure the party's genuine unity, with full responsiblity and awareness of what is necessary.

Those taking part in the meeting stated their determination to make every effort to ensure and strengthen the cohesion of the party ranks.

FORCES SEEN STARTING 'FRONTAL ATTACK' ON PZPR

LD061532 Moscow TASS in English 1520 GMT 6 Feb 81

[Text] Warsaw, 6 Feb, TASS--Activists of the anti-socialist KOR [Workers Defense Committee] organisation together with the right-wing grouping in the Solidarity leadership are deliberately continuing their provocations and blackmail of state bodies of the Polish People's Republic and local party organisations.

During the past several days they committed in Warsaw, Rzeszow and a number of other Polish towns new acts of arbitrariness and actions that are persecuted by Poland's laws. Thus, members of Solidarity organized a pogrom in the premises of the magazine PLOMENE on the grounds that they did not "like" the magazine's exposure of the incendiary activities of anti-socialist forces. In Rzeszow, at the Zalmer plant, members of the Solidarity forced their way into the offices of the director and the secretary of the party organisation and obstructed their receiving of workers.

On February 2, members of Solidarity distributed leaflets in the town of Bielsko-Biala demanding the recall of deputies of the regional people's council. On the same day in Rzeszow the "strike committee" called on farmers not to supply foodstuffs to the town since the government commission had refused to register the Rural Solidarity. The Solidarity founding committee in Legnica threatened to call a strike of city transport workers if a number of regional party and administrative officials were not relieved of their posts.

Leaflets of the so-called "Polish resistance movement" that operates under the aegis of Solidarity were distributed during the past several days at enterprises in Warsaw, Wroclaw and Katowice. These leaflets contained instructions on methods of struggle against the Polish United Workers' Party, against Polish communists. To compromise the activities of the PUWP, to resist everything undertaken by the party and government to normalise the situation, to make life difficult for communists at every step--this is called for by the leaflet-instruction.

These and other facts show that the counter-revolutionary forces are actually starting a frontal attack on the party and the people's power, are trying to undermine the country's economy still further and to complicate the life of all citizens in Poland.

RUDE PRAVO DENUNCIATION OF SOLIDARITY CITED

LD071412 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1318 GMT 7 Feb 81

[Text] Prague, 7 Feb (TASS)--The Czechoslovak press is drawing attention to the aggravation of the internal political situation in Poland by certain leaders of the Solidarity trade union who are under the influence of antisocialist forces.

The tension in Poland writes RUDE PRAVO, the organ of the CPCZ Central Committee, has been aggravated to a dangerous level. The Solidarity leaders are instigating more and more chaos and anarchy in the country. Through the machinations of Solidarity there has been a deterioration of the economic situation and a disruption in the work rhythm, which has resulted in losses amounting to billions of zlotys.

There is every reason, the article says, not to trust Solidarity, since a number of its organizations are continuing activities which arouse tension in the country. Solidarity's leadership is conducting determined and organized subversion against the existing state system.

The ideological inspiration for this activity, notes RUDE PRAVO, comes from people who are members of the antisocialist Workers Self-Defense Committee--KOR. A number of local Solidarity organizations are collecting information about the work of chairmen of agricultural cooperatives, secretaries of voivodship committees, primary PZPR organizations and workers in state organs. All this is being done for hostile purposes--to set the groundwork for reprisals against the party and state aktiv. In this regard, one cannot overlook the close ties between these forces and the Western circles, emigre organizations and bourgeois mass media which oppose normalization of the situation in Poland.

WESTERN MEDIA SAID TO INTERFERE IN POLISH EVENTS

LD071516 Moscow World Service in English 1400 GMT 7 Feb 81

[Text] The situation in Poland continues to be in the news and the situation still remains complicated. Life has not returned to normal although the party of Polish communists and the government are taking various measures to stabilize the situation. Economic problems are especially complicated. They have developed because of mistakes made by the previous leadership and have become aggravated in recent months because of the numerous strikes. Production has dropped in most industries, foreign trade has suffered, and in the past year the national income fell by 4 percent.

As the press points out, all this has dramatically affected supplies in shops and the country's purchasing power. Poland is facing difficult problems that can only be solved if all the people, the entire society, work together. And another condition is a calm situation and a normal working rhythm. This is emphasized in the statement made by the party and government officials and by public leaders.

Many working people in Poland have expressed serious concern over the way the situation has been developing. This is reflected in letters from listeners. For instance, we have had many letters from Poland that contain the same idea put forth in a letter from (Wieslaw Modzelewsk). He says that the Polish people must overcome the crisis and make up for lost time by working. He said what is needed is not discussion but conscientious efforts. Another listener, (Edward Jedrzejewski) commented that he did not want to strike but he, and many other fellow workers, could not work because Solidarity had called a strike at the mines. The Polish miner criticized those leaders of Solidarity who are willing at any cost and primarily at the expense of the vital interests of the Polish people, to turn the country into a state of chaos and anarchy.

(Zygmunt Szatkowski), another listener, stressed in his letter that Poland now has to fight against its own counterrevolution, against its enemies who are trying to split the rank of the working class and to turn the working class against the party of communists and the government and to restore capitalism in the country. The current situation is spinning towards a split; on one side are those who care about the interests of the working people and who see the country's [word indistinct] with socialism, and on the other side are those engage in demagogy, aggravating problems and increasingly revealing most clearly their antisocialist sentiments.

And here I would like to mention another letter, it's from (Irena Levandowska) of Poland. She says that Radio Free Europe is doing a lot to incite the chaos in Poland. Radio Free Europe, controlled by the American authorities, is transmitting programs to Poland from Munich 18 hours a day. And government radio stations, the Voice of America, Deutsche Welle, the BBC, transmit many hours of similar broadcasts. In the past few months, Western governments have made many declarations about not intefering in Poland's internal affairs. (Irena Levandowska's) letter gives what could be called inside evidence from Poland that such declarations coming from the West contain false accusations and are hypocritical.

POLISH INVESTIGATION OF DISSIDENT GROUPS REPORTED

LD071406 Moscow TASS in English 1347 GMT 7 Feb 81

[Text] Warsaw, 7 Feb, TASS--PAP agency has distributed a report of the general procurator's office of the Polish People's Republic on the course of the investigation into the case of Moczulski and persons, linked with him, from the so-called Confederation of Independent Poland. In the report it is said that activities of that anti-state and anti-Polish organisation are aimed at weakening Poland. Its members are constantly aggravating tension in the country, casting aspersions on state organs, calling for elimination of Poland's alliances with the USSR and other countries of the socialist community, undermining the foundations of the socialist system in the Polish People's Republic, and weakening the international positions and defensive might of the Polish state.

The investigation has shown that since the time of the formation and in the course of its further activities that anti-socialist organisation has had support of foreign subversive centers, hostile to Poland, who are carrying out "psychological warfare" against socialist countries.

The programme of that subversive organisation, it is said in the report of the general procurator's office, is fully in line with the aims of terroristic and subversive gangs, such as, for instance, the organisation Free Poland which functions in the United States and which affiliates persons who compromised themselves in 1939-45 by their collaboration with fascist invaders in Eastern Europe. The Confederation of Independent Poland is linked with political emigrant centres in Britain and the FRG, the centres which are hostile to Poland. Representative of the Confederation in western Germany M. Pstrong (an investigation has begun in his case in connection with his espionage activities against Poland) maintains close links with anti-Polish revanchist circles in the FRG, who are nurturing plans of capturing western lands of the Polish People's Republic.

In the report of the general procurator's office it is emphasized that the leaders of the subversive organisation, interacting with other anti-socialist forces in the country, seek to form the so-called "underground government". The investigation has shown that the Confederation of Independent Poland set up secret military groups to further its dirty aims. It has been proved that the majority of members of that anit-state and anti-Polish organisation, the activities of which are directed against the interests of society, are not employed anywhere and are maintained by foreign anti-communist centres.

FOR SAID TO UNDERMINE SYSTEM, SEEK DISORDER

LD090922 Moscow TASS in English 0819 GMT 9 Feb 81

[Text] Warsaw, 9 Feb, TASS--PAP agency reports that the public prosecutor's office is conducting investigation into the antistate activities of the group which acts under the name of "public self-defence committee"--KOR.

The report indicates that according to available information, the antistate activities of that group are directed against the constitutional system of People's Poland and against allies of the Polish People's Republic.

Information gathered in the course of the investigation shows that this organisation, undermining the foundations of the system in Poland, is striving for public disorder, and has an adverse influence on the economic situation in Poland.

The report stresses that KOR enjoys support of foreign centres of political subversion which give this grouping technical and financial means. They also help this organisation in the field of antisocialist propaganda, PAP agency points out.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON GISCARD, SCHMIDT MEETING

LD061844 Moscow TASS in English 1743 GMT 6 Feb 81

[Text] Paris, 6 Feb, TASS--The regular Franco-West German summit meeting between French President Valery Giscard d'Estaing and the FRG Chancellor Helmut Schmidt has ended here today. The joint statement released upon the meeting's completion points out the need for continuing the efforts in maintaining peace and "stabilizing the East-West relations". In this respect, the sides pronounced themselves in favour of maintaining the "balance in the security field", which, in their opinion, presupposes continued efforts on disarmament. France and the FRG have spoken out in favour of holding a disarmament conference in Europe, in line with the proposals of France at the Madrid meeting and, simultaneously, reaffirmed their commitments before NATO.

Helmut Schmidt and Valery Giscard d'Estaing further noted the need for exercising "restraint in political actions" which refers, above all, to the relations between countries that have signed the Final Act of the Helsinki conference. Inter alia, they spoke out for the need to look for political settlements to crisis situations or conflicts via negotiations involving the participation of all the parties concerned. The leaders of France and the FRG reiterated in their joint statement the need to "return to Europe its role which corresponds to its historical traditions'. In this respect they noted the major importance of overcoming the current difficulties faced by the Common Market and finding solutions to the economic problems of the countries of Western Europe. At the same time, the sides stated their intention "to cooperate in the spirit of confidence with the new U.S. administration." The leaders of France and the FRG again restated their known positions on the events in Afghanistan and with regard to Poland.

Schmidt's Comments

LD081532 Moscow TASS in English 1525 GMT 8 Feb 81

[Text] Bonn, 8 Feb, TASS--In an interview to the West German television FRG Chancellor Helmut Schmidt touched upon the results of the talks that he had held in Paris with French President Valery Giscard d'Estaing. Bringing up again the question of relations with socialist countries, Helmut Schmidt stressed that the FRG and France declare for stabilisation in East-West relations on the basis of equilibrium. We are against anybody's striving to achieve superiority, said the head of the West German Government. It is absolutely clear that the Western side now has no chances of achieving superiority, he noted. Helmut Schmidt also said that Bonn and Paris have both been following this line of foreign policy and strategic thinking in the past years.

Contrary to these statements, it is known that FRG Chancellor Helmudt Schmidt was one of those who encouraged the idea of deploying U.S. nuclear missile weapons in the territory of the FRG and of other West European countries. He was also among those who were persistently pushing through the NATO decision to this effect.

Helmut Schmidt expressed the conviction that France and the FRG achieved such a situation that can be described as self-assertion in a certain measure with regard to the new U.S. policy or with regard to the U.S. policy in general. The chancellor said that President Valery Giscard d'Estaing and himself regard cooperation between the FRG and France as a main element without which they would be unable to implement their foreign policy successfully. This is not directed against the United States, this is not directed against the Soviet Union or Eastern Europe, he said.

TEHRAN TO DEPORT DETAINED U.S. JOURNALIST

LD081740 Moscow World Service in English 1500 GMT 8 Feb 81

[Text] It has been announced in Tehran that the American journalist, Cynthia Dwyer, is to be expelled from Iran by a decision of the Revolutionary Court. She was arrested last May on charges of spying. The court had sentenced her to 9 months in prison counting the time of being under arrest and due to the expiration of this term the court has decided to deport her.

U.S. QUESTIONS COMMITMENT TO RETURN IRANIAN ASSETS

LD082304 Moscow TASS in English 2057 GMT 8 Feb 81

[Text] Tehran, 8 Feb, TASS--The Iranian leadership decided to set up a commission to study the nature of various contracts that had been concluded with U.S. firms and companies during the rule of the deposed shah. The commission will include banking specialists, members of the Majlis and governmental officials. Radio Tehran reports that the commission's task will be to determine the damage that was caused to the Iranian state by unequal terms of contracts.

According to the estimates of Iranian experts, the property and funds plundered by the USA in Iran amount to 24 billion dollars. During the settlement of the question on the release of staff members of the U.S. Embassy detained in Iran the United States pledged itself to return to Iran only a part of this sum. Now the United States questions the return of even those sums that it must return to Iran under the agreements it has signed.

Washington, 8 Feb, TASS--According to the newspaper Washington POST, the United States is putting off the implementation of its commitment to open by February 19 of this year an account in a British bank to which one billion dollars from the frozen Iranian assets is to be remitted. The newspaper notes that the U.S. administration is analyzing in detail the agreements with Iran with the aim of establishing the "legality" of the deal of many billions of dollars that was concluded while Carter was for the last hours on the President's post.

U.S., OMAN TO STAGE JOINT MILITARY EXERCISES

LD081610 Moscow TASS in English 1530 GMT 8 Feb 81

[Text] Beirut, 8 Feb, TASS--It was officially announced in Muscat, the capital of the Oman Sultanate, that the joint Oman-U.S. exercises will be held in Oman's territory. The aim of the exercises that will be held late in February and will last about a fortnight will be to work out questions of liason in combat operations.

The reactionary regime of Sultan Qabus in Oman is the second regime, after Egypt, to allow U.S. troops into the country's territory for joint exercises. Last year, the Egyptian Army held a series of exercises with U.S. Airforces and a battalion of the so-called Rapid Deployment Forces of the United States. Quoting statements of high ranking military, the U.S. press reported that the aim of the exercises was to acquire the experience necessary for conducting combat operations in the conditions of the relief [as received] similar to that of the Persian Gulf zone.

The U.S. military started intensive preparations for deploying its forces in the Middle East. As is known, the United States made a suggestion to the Israeli leadership that U.S. forces be stationed in the Israeli territory. This suggestion was met with a positive response in Tel Aviv. Official spokesman of the Israeli Foreign Ministry Lavi said that Israel is prepared in case of need to offer technological and military assistance to the United States in its own territory.

BAHRAINI LIBERATION FRONT OFFICIAL DISCUSSES BASES

LD072054 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1530 GMT 7 Feb 81

[Text] Ladies and gentlemen, Yusuf al-Hasan, representative of the Bahraini National Liberation Front, answers the following questions: Why do the Arabs support the Soviet disarmament proposals, particularly Arabs in the Indian Ocean and Arab Gulf areas?

[Begin Al-Hasan recording] First, I would like to confirm that U.S. military intervention in the region constitutes direct interference in the internal affairs of our countries, and the presence of U.S. bases, whether in Bahrain, in the region, or in any Third World country, is a flagrant violation of the national sovereignty of those countries. Our people in Bahrain called in the Bahraini National Liberation Front program in (1960)--the program for the struggle for liberation, democracy, progress and peace--for the liquidation of foreign bases, which then used to be British. This was one of the main objectives of the struggle of our people, a struggle against military bases, against foreign military presence. A struggle which is directly linked with the struggle for liberation and progress.

The presence of American military forces, the presence of bases obstructs the struggle for liberation and progress. In these circumstances in particular--when the United States inclination to dominate the world militarily is growing, when it moves with its Western allies from the policy of international detente to military confrontation with the USSR and other socialist countries and everywhere in the world--disarmament becomes a vital issue for all peoples, especially peoples in hotspots like the Arab Gulf and the Arabian Peninsula. Our peoples understand very well that huge sums are being spent on arms whether in the United States and other imperialist countries, or on deals with developing countries such as Saudi Arabia and other Gulf states. This is done at the expense of development in these countries, at the expense of stability, peace and the principle of cooperation between Gulf countries and Third World countries or between those countries and socialist ones, or even between them and capitalist countries which also pursue policies of robbing natural resources. [end recording]

'INVENTION' OF SOVIET TANK SHIPMENT TO IRAQ SCORED

LD070235 Moscow in English to Great Britain and Ireland 2000 GMT 6 Feb 81

[Commentary by TASS observer Leonid Ponomarev]

[Text] American and British intelligence services have invented another tale for the Western press about the dispatch to Iraq via Saudi Arabia of 100 T-54 and T-55 Soviet tanks from Eastern Europe. This ill intentioned fabrication is now being widely advertized by American and British newspapers in an attempt to cast a shadow on the Soviet Union's policy toward the Iranian-Iraqi conflict in the Middle East.

It is well known that the Soviet Union stands firmly for a peaceful settlement of the conflict between Iran and Iraq, a conflict that is inflicting enormous damage to both sides. But the ruling circles of certain Western countries, above all of the United States, are trying to capitalize on this conflict in their selfish interests to fan still further the flames of a war that, according to their calculations, should undermine the unity of the Arab world and facilitate the military penetration of the Near and Middle East by the United States and its NATO allies. To achieve its goals and to further destabilize the situation in that part of the world, the United States is daily sending weapons and military hardware into that explosive region, supplying first of all its partners of the Camp David agreements--Israel, Egypt and other regimes.

For instance this year Israel will receive from Washington some 1,400 to 1,600 million dollars in credits alone. According to the AL AKHBAR newspaper, in accordance with a plan worked out by Washington, beginning with next week Egypt will be receiving American M-60 tanks, M-113 personnel carriers and other military equipment. This flow of American arms to Cairo will continue for several months. The Egyptian leaders have repeatedly boasted about part of these weapons from Egypt being shipped through other countries to Afghan counterrevolutionaries and terrorists who have dug in on Pakistani territory. The Pentagon has alloted Cairo a so-called special military political role in the fight against the Arab peoples, capitalizing on the readiness of the As-S[illegible]at regime to be the policeman of the region, to defend American-Israeli interests.

As a result of such measures on the part on the United States, the situation in the Middle East and the Persian Gulf region continues to be tense. It's natural, therefore, that the public of the Arab countries asks: When will the American leaders take their naval armada out of the region? When will they stop the installation and development of military bases? When will they stop delivering weapons to the Israeli aggressors, the Lebanese separatists and other reactionary regimes? Instead of answering these vital questions, American propaganda is resorting to falsehoods about Soviet tanks.

COMMENTARY REVIEWS, LAUDS USSR-PDRY RELATIONS

LD072044 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1500 GMT 7 Feb 81

[Petr Vladimirov commentary: "Allies in the Struggle"]

[Excerpts] The consolidation of comprehensive friendly relations with developing countries is one of the main orientations of Soviet foreign policy. It is worth mentioning that the relations of friends, comrades and allies in the struggle against imperialism and for peace, international relaxation and social progress link the Soviet Union with the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen [PDRY]. Soviet citizens harbor sentiments of sympathy for the friendly Yemeni people who are waging a fierce struggle under the leadership of their vanguard, the Yemeni Socialist Party [YSP], for a solution of the problems of the democratic national revolution and the creation of foundations for a new society free of man's exploitation by man.

Today, on the eve of the great event in the life of the Soviet people and all progressive mankind, the 26th CPSU Congress, Soviet citizens can say with satisfaction that the relations of sincere friendship and of fruitful comprehensive cooperation which have become traditional between the two countries, have made a suitable contribution to the implementation of the program submitted by the 25th congress concerning further struggle for peace, international cooperation and the freedom of peoples and their independence.

Soviet-Yemeni cooperation has encompassed all fields of life in the PDRY. Relations between the CPSU and the YSP develop actively. The PDRY leadership strives to widen the use of experts state and party construction from socialist countries as much as possible while taking into consideration the characteristics of the PDRY. Experts from the USSR and other socialist countries work alongside workers and cooperative PDRY citizens on building projects in Aden, Al-Mukalla and Hadramawt. A number of economic installations are being built with Soviet aid, among them a network of dams, a water distribution canal network, dozens of wells, tractor and agriculture machine maintenance workshops, a fish canning factory and many other projects. All this helps in solving one of the urgent matters of the PDRY economy: guaranteeing agricultural produce for the population. A thermoelectric power station, a concrete products factory, a cement factory and a hospital, all built with Soviet aid, will become operational. Cultural relations are developing: Hundreds of youths from the PDRY have received higher education in the USSR. Teachers from the USSR work at Aden University, set up after the revolution.

It would be possible to give more examples of the comprehensive and fruitful cooperation between our two countries, but the above mentioned facts are sufficient to draw the conclusion that friendship and cooperation between the two countries are in harmony with the basic interests of the consolidation of the strategic alliance between the socialist countries and the young free countries.

GULF STATES FOREIGN MINISTER CONFERENCE HELD

LD071230 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1530 GMT 6 Feb 81

[Text] The foreign ministerial conference of six Arab Gulf countries--Saudi Arabia, the United Arab Emirates [UAE], Qatar, Oman and Kuwait--has ended in Riyadh. They decided to set up a new regional organization to be known as the Cooperation Council. The statement issued by the conference said the organization's aim is to develop cooperation among the member countries, which have similar histories, traditions and political regimes. Even before the conference was convened it was expected that its main focus would be on guaranteeing peace and security in this very tense region--the reason for this expectation being the presence in the region of a huge naval fleet comprised of ships of the United States and its NATO allies. Reports, however, said that the conference discussed another matter. The Lebanese publication MIDDLE EAST REPORT, for instance, said in a dispatch that every delegate present was in the first place apprehensive about domestic political problems. The British MIDDLE EAST magazine in its January issue published the so-called principles of collective security laid down by Saudi Arabia in preparation for the conference. Even a passing glance at this document clearly indicates that what mainly interests the Saudi regime is not the increased U.S. presence in the region which threatens the independence of the region's countries, but the growth of the national liberation movement in the area. It seems that only the future will show what tangible results the Riyadh conference will have.

AS-SADAT, REAGAN MEETING TO PURSUE CAMP DAVID GOAL

LD061553 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 3 Feb 81 p 5

[Correspondent V. Peresada report: "Following the Same Course"]

[Text] Cairo, 2 Feb--According to reports from Washington U.S. President R. Reagan plans to meet President as-Sadat. According to AFP the question of preparations for a meeting was discussed during a recent talk between the Egyptian ambassador in Washington and U.S. Secretary of State A. Haig.

The Israeli newspaper YEDI'OT AHARONOT writes that the United States wants to invite Prime Minister Begin along.

Thus the new U.S. administration is showing diplomatic activity in Near Eastern affairs. All the signs are that the purposes of that activity are the same as ever. In an interview with the French weekly L'EXPRESS, the U.S. secretary of state said that Washington will continue to support the "Camp David process" and to build up its "presence" in the Persian Gulf region.

PEACE COMMITTEE DELEGATION TO VISIT SYRIA

LD082258 Moscow TASS in English 2106 GMT 8 Feb 81

[Text] Moscow, 9 Feb, TASS--A delegation of the Soviet peace committee led by member of the committee, Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Armenia Karlen Dallakyan will be staying in [words indistinct] Arab Republic from February 9 to February 16 at the invitation of the Syrian National Peace Council. During the visit, the delegation will meet representatives of broad socio-political circles of the country, will visit Damascus, Kuneitra and other cities.

SOVIET-SYRIAN JOURNALIST UNIONS SIGN AGREEMENT

LD052330 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1930 GMT 5 Feb 81

[Excerpt] Our correspondent (Aleksandr Gavrov) writes from Damascus that a cooperation agreement has been signed there between the Union of Soviet Journalists and the Union of the Journalists of the Syrian Arab Republic. The agreement provides for an exchange of expertise and information and delegations between the trade unions organizations of the journalists of the two countries.

In the agreement, the two sides express their desire to develop mutual relations, and to inform the Soviet and Syrian publics more about the life of the peoples of the Soviet Union and Syria. The agreement was signed on the Syrian side by Mr Fu'ad Ballat, secretary general of the Syrian journalists and director general of Syrian radio and television, and on the Soviet side by [words indistinct].

In a speech he made during the ceremony of the signing of the agreement Fu'ad Ballat stressed Syria's determination to continue on its principled anti-imperialist line on the international level, and voiced gratitude to the Soviet Union and the Soviet information media for supporting the just struggle waged by the Arabs for their rights.

TUNISIAN OFFICIAL PRAISES SOVIET TRAINING AID

LD080026 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1500 GMT 7 Feb 81

[Text] Abdelazia Ben Dhia, Tunisian minister of higher education and scientific research has thanked the USSR for its assistance in the training of national cadres. He said this in a statement at the end of his visit to Moscow, stating that hundreds of Tunisians had graduated from Soviet higher institutions. The minister spoke of his talks in Moscow, expressing satisfaction at the Soviet Union's positive attitude to a Tunisian request for an increase in the training of Tunisian specialists. It is worth mentioning that youth from about 140 countries are studying in the USSR at the expense of the USSR.

KISELEV GIVES REPORT TO BELORUSSIAN CP CONGRESS

LD051625 Minsk SOVETSKAYA BELORUSSIYA in Russian 28 Jan 81 pp 2-5

["Report by Comrade T.Ya. Kiselev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Belorussian CP Central Committee," delivered 27 January in Minsk: "Belorussian CP Central Committee report to 29th Belorussian CP Congress"--capitalized passages published in boldface]

[Text] Comrades! It is with a sense of great pride in Lenin's party and in the successes scored under its proven leadership that the Soviet people are gretting the 26th CPSU Congress. The last 5 years, which have been marked by events and achievements of tremendous political significance, will occupy a worthy place in the history of the Soviet people's heroic deeds.

Following the course outlined by the 25th CPSU Congress, our country has taken a major new step forward in developing the national economy and strengthening its economic and defense potential. The Soviet people's well-being has improved. Their spiritual life has become richer. Our society's sociopolitical and ideological unity has strengthened. The friendship among the peoples of the multinational Soviet motherland has become still closer.

The adoption of the new USSR Constitution, which reflects the historic gains of mature socialism, was an important landmark in the development of socialist democracy and further improvement of the Soviet way of life. The working people's creative initiative and activeness in administering state and social affairs have increased.

The consistent implementation of the peace program put forward by the 24th and 25th CPSU Congresses has raised still higher the Soviet state's prestige and influence in the international arena and has helped to strengthen socialism's positions in the world and to curb the forces of war and imperialism's aggressive aspirations. The party has done everything possible to ensure favorable conditions for peaceful creative work. Our people are living and working with firm confidence in the future.

The past years have confirmed with the utmost cogency the correctness of the course elaborated by the CPSU, which has produced positive results in both domestic and foreign policy. This policy meets with profound understanding, complete approval and unanimous support among the working class, kolkhoz peasantry and intelligentsia of the republic and of all the country. They express sincere gratitude to the CPSU Central Committee, its Politburo and Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev personally--general secretary of our party's Central Committee, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, faithful Leninist and the outstanding politician and statesman of our time--for their tireless and fruitful activity for the good and happiness of the Soviet people and in the name of peace and communism.

The Belorussian CP--a militant detachment of the CPSU--has arrived at its 29th congress enriched with new experience of resolving large-scale and complex tasks of economic and cultural building. Its ranks have strengthened. The combat capability of party organizations has increased and the communists' vanguard role has intensified.

The years of the 10th 5-Year Plan were filled with intensive work to implement the 25th CPSU Congress decisions so far as Belorussia's party organization and all its working people were concerned. THE MAIN RESULT OF THIS WORK HAS BEEN THE REPUBLIC'S EMERGENCE IN NEW, HIGHER POSITIONS OF ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL PROGRESS AND THE INCREASE OF ITS CONTRIBUTION TO THE SOVIET HOMELAND'S MATERIAL AND SPIRITUAL PROPERTY.

Belorussia's communists and all its working people have enthusiastically adopted the program of communist building set out in the CPSU Central Committee draft "The Basic Guidelines for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR in 1981-85 and for the Period Through 1990" and the instructions and tasks put forward in Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's speech at the CPSU Central Committee October (1980) Plenum.

As they march toward the 26th party congress, the working people of our cities and villages are expressing in shock labor and mass participation in socialist competition their determination to continue to struggle tirelessly for the beloved party's cause and for the successful implementation of its general line.

I. The Results of the Republic Party Organization's Work To Implement the Socioeconomic Program Put Forward by the 25th CPSU Congress and the Tasks of Further Developing the Belorussian SSR's National Economy

1. The Main Results of the 10th 5-Year Plan

Comrades: THE BELORUSSIAN CP'S PRACTICAL ACTIVITY IN THE PERIOD UNDER REVIEW HAS FOCUSED ON IMPLEMENTING THE SOCIOECONOMIC PROGRAM ELABORATED BY THE 25TH CPSU CONGRESS.

Over this period the scale of production in the republic has expanded substantially. National income--a generalizing indicator of economic development--increased 28 percent. More national income was produced in the 10th 5-Year Plan than in the 7th and 8th taken together. Social labor productivity rose by 22 percent. This factor accounted for 84 percent of the growth in national income, which is equivalent to saving the labor of more than 750,000 working people. The national economy's fixed production increased by almost 50 percent. And 45 major enterprises and new capacities at a number of existing plants and factories were commissioned.

IN TERMS OF THE RATE OF INCREASE IN PRODUCTION VOLUME, OUR INDUSTRY REACHED THE LEVEL ENVISAGED BY THE BASIC GUIDELINES FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE USSR NATIONAL ECONOMY IN 1977-80 AHEAD OF SCHEDULE. OUTPUT INCREASED BY 42 PERCENT. SOME R1.6 BILLION WORTH WAS PRODUCED OVER AND ABOVE THE TARGET.

Dynamism is a characteristic feature of the development of the republic's industry. In the Eighth 5-Year Plan the volume of industrial production totaled R44.3 billion, in the ninth it totaled R74.6 billion and in the 10th it totaled R111.5 billion. In effect it is doubling every 7 years. Such is our growth rate.

And in the last 5 years the sectors determining technical progress have developed at a faster rate. Machine building output increased 80 percent, instrument making output 160 percent, and chemical and petrochemical industry output 70 percent.

Many enterprises' party organizations and collectives have worked actively to improve the technical standard of production and output quality. Series production of 1,240 new types of machines, equipment, instruments and materials has been started. They include more powerful tractors, self-propelled silage-harvesting combines, and large-capacity trucks and truck trailers. The proportion of articles in the top quality category has reached 24 percent of the total volume of production.

We are all pleased that the successes of the republic's working people in developing industry received a high, inspiring assessment in Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's greetings message, and one that imposes great obligations.

THE CONSISTENT IMPLEMENTATION OF THE PARTY'S PRESENT-DAY AGRARIAN POLICY, WHOSE FOUNDATIONS WERE LAID BY THE CPSU CENTRAL COMMITTEE MARCH (1965) PLENUM, HAS ENSURED THE FURTHER STRENGTHENING OF THE MATERIAL AND TECHNICAL BASE OF THE REPUBLIC'S AGRICULTURE. During the 10th 5-Year Plan 30 percent more funds were invested in developing the sector than in the previous 5-year plan. The power:worker ratio increased 60 percent. Some 605,000 hectares of marshy or waterlogged land were drained. The amount of fertilizer applied increased and the liming of acid soils was carried out a large scale.

As is well known, the work of kolkhozes and sovkhozes has been complicated by bad weather conditions in recent years. This has, of course, had an impact on the end results of production.

Nonetheless, the high degree of organization and selflessness shown by rural communists and all grain growers, the firmer reliance of the achievements of science and leading practice and the assistance to the countryside from urban working people, students and Soviet Army servicemen made it possible to increase the average annual agricultural output in the social sector by 15 percent, with increases of 12 percent for grain, 21 percent for meat, 18 percent for milk and 60 percent for eggs.

IN OUR REPUBLIC, AS IN THE ENTIRE COUNTRY, IMPORTANT SOCIAL TASKS HAVE BEEN CONSISTENTLY RESOLVED. Real per capita income has increased 19 percent. The average monthly wages of workers and employees have increased 20 percent, while kolkhoz members' remuneration has increased 32 percent. Higher wage rates and salaries have been introduced for working people employed in the nonproduction sphere. This measure affected more than 1 million people, and the increase in their wages is more than R200 million, in yearly terms.

Social consumption funds increased 33 percent over the 5 years and last year reached R4 billion, or an average of R415 per person. This made it possible to increase appropriations for free education and medical assistance and for the payment of various benefits, pensions and grants. Invalids and veterans of the Great Patriotic War received additional benefits, and the pensions of kolkhoz members and certain other groups of the population were improved.

During the past period 21 million square meters of housing were commissioned. This made it possible to improve the housing conditions of 1.9 million people, or 20 percent of the republic's inhabitants. New schools, vocational and technical schools, and preschool institutions have been commissioned. Public health has been further developed. The network of trade, public catering, and municipal and consumer service enterprises and of cultural institutions has been expanded. Their work has improved.

In short, a considerable amount has been done. The republic's successes are obvious. What lies behind them is the shock work, initiative and creativity of urban and rural working people and their high political consciousness. What lies behind all this is the fruitful activity of party, soviet, trade union and Komsomol organizations and our cadres.

On behalf of our congress allow me, comrades, to express cordial gratitude to everyone who has worked conscientiously and with great zeal to implement the 10th 5-Year Plan targets, has ensured the republic's ascent to new heights and is today, at the beginning of the 11th 5-Year Plan, honorably fulfilling his labor duty.

The heroes of the 10th 5-Year Plan include the following delegates to the coming 26th CPSU Congress: Hero of Socialist Labor Mikhail Sevostyanovich Titov, polisher in Vitebsk's Comintern machine tool building plant; Stanislaw Feliksovich Akulich, leader of an electricians' team in Minsk's industrial house-building production association; Lidiya Dmitriyevna Bryzga, milking machine operator on the Zhdanov Kolkhoz, Brestskiy Rayon, winner of the Belorussian SSR State Prize, and Belorussian Soviet deputy; and Hero of Socialist Labor Yevgeniy Yegorovich Zholoba, leader of a mechanized potato-growing link on the Kalinin Sovkhoz, Kranopolskiy Rayon, and USSR Supreme Soviet deputy; the following delegates to the 29th Belorussian CP Congress who are here in this hall: Larisa Afanasyevna Smolyakova, stamp operator in the Minsk motor vehicle plant, secretary of the shop party organization and Belorussian SSR Supreme Soviet deputy; Zinaida Petrovna Kizhnerova, weaver in the Svetlogorsk artificial fiber plant; Hero of Socialist Labor Vladimir Sergeyevich Piskun, driver in Grodno's No 2,408 truck column and Belorussian SSR Supreme Soviet deputy; Hero of Socialist Labor Viktor Pavlovich Shapoval, excavator operator for the Gantsevichi land reclamation construction and installation administration; and many other wonderful working people.

The patriotic tendency of leading production workers and innovators and the stalwarts of socialist competition and their deeply conscious attitude to their work and civic duty embody a charge of tremendous mobilizing and educational force and evoke the deepest respect.

THE LAST 5-YEAR PLAN PROVIDED A MULTITUDE OF EXAMPLES OF THE WAY IT IS NECESSARY TO WORK SO AS TO SECURE HIGH END RESULTS UNDER ANY CONDITIONS--FAVORABLE OR UNFAVORABLE--FOR THE SMALLEST OUTLAY. And a solicitous approach must be shown to all the positive things in our work.

At the same time we must critically assess the results that have been achieved and see the shortcomings and omissions both in economic management methods and in party work. And unfortunately there are still many of these shortcomings. In analyzing our activity and its results we must admit today that there are both weak spots and outstanding points in it. By no means everything has always gone smoothly in our republic. And above all the Central Committee, its Bureau and the republic's government have not completely succeeded in ensuring the implementation of the 25th CPSU Congress demands for improved production efficiency and work quality. Each year 10-15 percent of industrial enterprises have failed to cope with the plans for output and labor productivity growth. Because of this the national economy failed to receive R350 millions worth of various goods during the 5-year plan. There are many such enterprises in the chemical, petrochemical, food and meat and dairy industries.

Kolkhozes and sovkhozes produced less output than envisaged by the 5-year plan. As a result the shortfalls in the quantities of produce the republic supplied to the state were 957,000 tons of vegetables and 258,000 tons of livestock and poultry.

The dissipation of capital investments and the late commissioning of a number of production and social projects entailed considerable costs. Certain urgent transportation problems have still not been solved.

Not everything has been done to improve supplies of meat and dairy products, vegetables and fruit to the population of cities and industrial centers. Demand for certain basic necessities is not being fully satisfied. The volume and quality of municipal, consumer and other services are continuing to lag behind working people's demands.

From all this--the positive experience that has been accumulated and the shortcomings that have been allowed to occur--we must draw the proper conclusions and learn the necessary lessons. THE CRUX OF THE MATTER IS TO ENSURE THAT THE ADMINISTRATION OF ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL PROCESSES, THE PRACTICE OF ECONOMIC MANAGEMENT AND FORMS AND METHODS OF ORGANIZATIONAL AND EDUCATIONAL WORK ARE RAISED TO THE LEVEL OF THE DEMANDS OF THE PARTY AND OF THE TASKS THAT MUST BE RESOLVED IN THE 11TH 5-YEAR PLAN.

2. Toward New Heights in the Republic's Economic and Social Development

The prospects for our making headway are clearly outlined in the CPSU Central Committee draft "The Basic Gudielines for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR in 1981-85 and for the Period Through 1990." Every line of this document of tremendous theoretical and practical significance is filled with concern for the Soviet person and for our motherland's present and future.

"THE MAIN TASK OF THE 11TH 5-YEAR PLAN," the CPSU Central Committee draft says, "IS TO ENSURE THE FURTHER GROWTH OF THE SOVIET PEOPLE'S WELL-BEING ON THE BASIS OF STABLE, ONWARD DEVELOPMENT OF THE NATIONAL ECONOMY, FASTER SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL PROGRESS AND THE SWITCHING OF THE ECONOMY ONTO THE INTENSIVE ROAD OF DEVELOPMENT, THE SAVING OF ALL TYPES OF RESOURCES IN EVERY POSSIBLE WAY, AND IMPROVED WORK QUALITY."

The 5-year plan just begun will be a new stage in resolving social tasks both for the republic and for the country as a whole. National income--the source of increased consumption and accumulation--will increase 22-24 percent. Real per capita income will increase 15-17 percent. It is planned to raise the average monthly wages of workers and employees by 14-16 percent, and kolkhoz members' income from public farming by 19-21 percent.

Social consumption funds will increase 24 percent over the course of the 5 years and will total R485 per person in 1985. The system of educating and raising the rising generation, public health, mass physical culture and sport and social security will be further developed. It is planned to implement measures to strengthen state assistance to families with children and to improve working women's working and living conditions.

Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's directive that the attention paid to the important questions of housing construction should be increased is being realized in our plans. About 22 million square meters of housing are to be commissioned.

It is planned to improve food supplies to the population and to expand the production and range of consumer goods and improve their quality. Total consumer goods production will increase more than 25 percent over the course of the 5 years. Retail trade turnover will increase 23-26 percent and the volume of consumer services to the population will increase 40 percent.

The duty of party, soviet, planning and economic organs and labor collectives is to persistently seek out reserves and potential so as to surpass these indicators and more fully satisfy the working people's requirements for goods and services.

THE IMPROVEMENT OF THE PEOPLE'S WELL-BEING IS BASED ON THE FURTHER DEVELOPMENT OF SOCIAL PRODUCTION. IT IS PLANNED TO INCREASE INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION IN THE REPUBLIC BY 26-29 PERCENT OVER THE COURSE OF THE 5-YEAR PERIOD. THIS OBLIGES US TO ENSURE AN AVERAGE ANNUAL PRODUCTION GROWTH RATE OF 5.2 PERCENT.

The improvement of the structure of industry will continue. It is planned to develop the radio equipment, electronics and instrument making industries at increasing preferential rates. It is also intended to build up capacities in machine tool building on a new technical basis and to increase the production of agricultural equipment, large and very large-capacity truck trailers and dump trucks, automatic lines and orobts.

The expansion of Gomselmash will be completed. It is planned to construct a metallurgical conversion plant in the region of Zhlobin and an active control instruments plant in Orsha. A heavy drop forging plant in Zhodino and a plant to produce articles from metal powders in Molodechno will be commissioned.

It is planned to increase capacities in the Polimir and Bobruyskshina Production Associations and at the oil refineries in Novopolotsk and Mozyr.

The potential for increasing consumer goods production will grow. It is planned to commission the second phase of the Kobrin spinning and weaving factory, the Soligork sewn goods factory and other enterprises. Capacities will be increased in the Khimovlokno association, the Brest carpet and cloth association, Minsk's Progress sewn goods and knitwear association, the Grodno synthetic fiber plant, the Minsk clock and watch plant and others.

The improvement of food supplies to the population and of raw material supplies to industry requires a steady increase in production of farming and livestock products and improved efficiency in the republic's agriculture. Agriculture's level of technical equipment will increase. THE AVERAGE ANNUAL GROSS OUTPUT MUST INCREASE BY 10-12 percent.

Grain farming still remains a most important area of effort. We must raise the average annual grain harvest to 7.8-8.1 million tons. To achieve this it is necessary to ensure an average annual grain crop yield of at least 26 quintals per hectare, and some rayons in the republic have a real opportunity to reach a level of 35 quintals and more, while many farms could achieve 45-50 quintals. Production of potatoes, fiber flax and sugar beet must be increased and their quality improved, and the yield of fodder crops must be raised. I would like to recall that in years that were comparatively favorable so far as agriculture was concerned the republic has already achieved rather high levels.

For instance, the grain crop yield has reached 26.8 quintals per hectare, the potato yield has reached 186 quintals and the sugar beet yield 269 quintals.

Stockraisers are called upon to make a substantial contribution to solving the food problem. Average annual meat production (carcass weight) must be raised to 950,000-1 million tons and milk production to 6.5-6.7 million tons. In 1985 meat production per 100 hectares of agricultural land in the public sector must be 142 quintals and milk production 528 quintals. It should be noted that last year 394 farms and 16 rayons as a whole surpassed these figures in terms of meat production, and 741 and 19 respectively did so in terms of milk production.

The planned indicators must be regarded as a minimum in both arable farming and livestock raising. Relying on the leading farms' experience and on the mobilizing force of socialist competition, the republic's party organization must wage a persistent struggle to scale greater heights. Efforts must be focused on developing the kind of techniques and organization of agricultural production which make it possible to secure high and stable end results under any circumstances.

3. Increasing the Volume of Social Production and Improving its Efficiency

THE TASKS FACING US CAN BE RESOLVED ONLY BY FURTHER INTENSIFYING THE ECONOMY, MAKING MORE RATIONAL USE OF THE REPUBLIC'S PRODUCTION AND SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL POTENTIAL, ECONOMIZING ON ALL TYPES OF RESOURCES, INCREASING PRODUCTION EFFICIENCY AND IMPROVING WORK QUALITY.

THE IMPROVEMENT OF LABOR PRODUCTIVITY REMAINS THE CENTRAL PROBLEM AND A MATTER OF PRIME IMPORTANCE. In industry it must increase 22 percent, in agriculture 25 percent and in construction 13 percent. This factor must account for 82 percent of the increase in industrial production and the entire increase in agricultural output.

The steady growth of labor productivity on the basis of the retooling, mechanization and automation of production, the introduction of progressive techniques and the reduction of manual labor must be the object of special concern from party, soviet and trade union organizations and economic organs.

The Minsk city party organization is working persistently in this direction. The capital's industrial working people fulfilled the 5-year plan for labor productivity growth almost 6 months ahead of schedule. For the city as a whole labor productivity increased 38 percent, with a target of 34.5 percent. In the Integral Production Association it more than trebled, and in the Lenin, Vavilov and Termoplast plants and the production associations for the production of broaching and cutting machine tools and automatic lines it increased by 45-82 percent. The Brest city party organization achieved quite good results. Labor productivity in the city's industrial enterprises increased 37.8 percent over the course of the 5 years, the target being 34.1 percent.

Practically every enterprise has real potential for considerably improving labor productivity. However, people in many of them have gotten used to backward techniques and mismanagement and do not borrow others' experience or seek progressive technical solutions themselves. Certain obkoms, gorkoms and raykoms, and sometimes even Belorussian CP Central Committee Departments adopt an attitude of noninterference regarding this. The Polotsk, Lida and certain other Belorussian gorkoms have failed to daily monitor questions of the introduction of new equipment and techniques in enterprises. As a result during the last 5-year plan production volumes there increased mostly through the recruitment of additional manpower.

QUESTIONS OF MECHANIZING LABOR-INTENSIVE PROCESSES, ESPECIALLY LOADING AND UNLOADING, TRANSPORTATION AND WAREHOUSE OPERATIONS, REQUIRE SPECIAL ATTENTION FROM MINISTRIES AND DEPARTMENT, PARTY COMMITTEES AND ORGANIZATIONS AND PRODUCTION COLLECTIVES. The Belorussian CP Central Committee's measures in this field have not been completely fulfilled.

The relative number of people engaged in manual labor in industry decreased by only 9 percent and still totals more than one-third of all workers. And this indicator in 39-44 percent within the Belorussian SSR Ministry of the Meat and Dairy Industry, Ministry of Local Industry and Ministry of the Food Industry systems and at electrical equipment industry enterprises.

The problem is equally acute in construction, transportation and agriculture. We must radically change our attitude to it, especially as the increase in the able-bodied population in the current 5-year plan will be 3.5 times less than in the last 5-year plan.

THE RATIONAL UTILIZATION OF MANPOWER RESOURCES is today a question of special importance. In accordance with the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Council of Ministers and AUCCTU resolution "On Further Strengthening Labor Discipline and Reducing Cadre Turnover in the National Economy" measures are being taken in the republic to improve order and increase organization at production facilities, to create the requisite production and social and consumer conditions to stabilize cadres, and to consolidate labor collectives' stability.

This is producing positive results. Losses of worktime have decreased somewhat, however, they are still great. This is demonstrated by the results of the check carried out by the CPSU Centeral Committee in Gomelskaya Oblast, and also by the data for the republic as a whole. During the 5-year plan industry lost almost 5 million man-days, and construction lost 1.7 million. Approximately R450 million worth of output was lost and more than R90 million worth of construction and installation work was not carried out for this reason. Almost one person in six employed in industry changed his place of work each year. Cadre turnover in construction organizations is still higher. All this disrupts the rhythm of production, causes last-minute rush working and overtime work, and has an adverse effect on output quality.

The level of discipline does not everywhere match up to the requirements of present-day production. The full utilization of every minute of worktime has still not been asserted as the universal rule. High labor discipline must become a habit and normal behavior for every working person. Here too, party organizations have much to do.

IT HAS BEEN AND REMAINS AN EXCEPTIONALLY IMPORTANT TASK FOR US TO IMPROVE THE UTILIZATION OF FIXED PRODUCTION CAPITAL--BOTH EXISTING AND NEWLY COMMISSIONED. We suffer very appreciable cost because of the existing shortcomings in this. In industry alone during the 10th 5-Year Plan the achievement of design indicators by new capacities meant that more than R1 billion worth of output was not produced. That is equivalent to the annual production of enterprises in a major industrial center such as Vitebsk.

AN IMPORTANT CONDITION OF INCREASED SOCIAL PRODUCTION EFFICIENCY IS THE RATIONAL UTILIZATION AND SAVING OF RAW AND OTHER MATERIALS, FUEL AND ELECTRICITY. Although the materials-intensiveness of industrial goods in our republic fell by 3 percent during the last 5-year plan, there is not as much end product produced from the raw materials consumed as potential permits. The great size of our reserves is shown by the following facts. About one-fourth of the metal used in machine building ends up as industrial waste, and at the Baranovichi automatic lines plant waste accounts for more than half the metal consumed. Waste and losses are high in enterprises in the timber, wood processing, meat and dairy, food and local industries, construction, trade and transportation.

A considerable amount is being done in the republic to save fuel and energy resources. But here too there are reserves, and considerable reserves at that. They lie, in particular, in accelerating the rate of development of centralized heat supplies in big cities.

Industrial enterprises must make wider use of the experience, approved by the CPSU Central Committee, of the collective of Novopolotsk's Polimir Association with regard to bringing secondary fuel and energy resources into economic circulation.

The task of the republic's ministries and departments, party, soviet, trade union and Komsomol organizations and enterprise, construction site, kolkhoz and sovkhoz leaders is to impart a mass character to the work, to make rational use of raw and other materials, fuel and energy and to make this work the everyday concern of every production collective and working person. The struggle for strict observance of the policy of saving material resources must be stepped up and instances of mismanagement, waste and the misappropriation of socialist property must be resolutely nipped in the bud.

THE SOLUTION OF THE DIVERSE PROBLEMS OF PRODUCTION INTENSIFICATION REQUIRES THE STRENGTHENING OF PRODUCTION'S LINK WITH SCIENCE. It was from precisely this angle that the Belorussian CP Central Committee 19th Plenum made a detailed analysis of the development of fundamental and applied research in the republic. The return on research has increased markedly in recent years.

The republic's scientific collectives are entering the new 5-year plan with considerable experience in solving a number of major theoretical and applied problems, as shown by the award to scientists of the Belorussian SSR Academy of Sciences of two Lenin Prizes and two USSR State Prizes during the 10th 5-Year Plan. Our scientists have made three registered major discoveries and hold about 7,500 inventor's certificates.

However, the available scientific potential in the republic is not being fully utilized in the interests of increasing social production efficiency. Many economic organs and production collectives are still handling the introduction of leading scientific and technical developments poorly. Academic institutes and VUZes are not paying due attention to researching sectorial and regional problems.

More than 40 percent of the total number of scientific personnel in the republic are employed in sector research institutions. Many of these work fruitfully. However, certain ministries and departments are not skillful in running their research subunits and fail to gear them to solving urgent technical and economic problems. They sometimes use scientific personnel as an extra apparatus for drawing up all sorts of reports, memorandums and the like.

The speediest introduction of scientific developments into practice remains an urgent task. In order to resolve it, the integration of science and production must be persistently developed. Science and production associations have an important role to play here. So far 14 of them have been set up in our republic, but not all of them today constitute organically integrated systems of science and production. The responsibility of planning and design services and all engineering and technical personnel for the timely practical promotion of all that is new and advanced must be increased.

THE STRUGGLE TO EXPEDITE SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL PROGRESS AT ALL LEVELS AND IN ALL SECTORS OF THE NATIONAL ECONOMY IS ULTIMATELY THE STRUGGLE TO SATISFY SOCIETY'S NEED FOR TECHNICALLY SOPHISTICATED AND ECONOMICAL MEANS OF PRODUCTION AND HIGH-QUALITY CONSUMER GOODS. Every ministry and every association and enterprise must have specific plans for the timely renewal of output and for improving its qualitative characteristics.

THIS IS ESPECIALLY IMPORTANT AS REGARDS MACHINE BUILDING, WHICH IS THE PRACTICAL CHANNEL FOR THE COMBINATION OF SCIENCE WITH PRODUCTION. This sector is represented by many enterprises in the republic. And it is our duty to the country to ensure a high technical standard in all their output. However, a number of machine-building plants are producing obsolete equipment. Many types of machine tools, machines and mechanisms lag significantly behind their best counterparts and have a higher unit metals-intensiveness and energy-intensiveness and lower productivity.

Here are just a few examples. Production vehicles from the Minsk motor vehicle plant are inferior to the best modern examples in their fuel economy, weight characterists, cabin comfort and labor intensiveness of servicing. For 15 years now the Belorussian truck plant has been producing a 27-ton dump truck and delaying the switch to producing 30-ton vehicles, which, in series production, would make it possible to obtain an annual saving of R15 million in the national economy.

For 15 years Vitebsk's machine tool plant named for the Comintern has been producing a semiautomatic gear milling machine, confining itself to partially modernizing the machine, despite the fact that special design office personnel have offered the plant a new model of machine tool with triple the productivity. The output of the Molodechno machine tool building plant, the Lida agricultural machine building plant, the Gomel starter motor plant and certain other enterprises is of a low technical standard.

The task is, by pooling the efforts of scientists and production workers, to ensure an improvement in the technical standard of machines and equipment, to increase their productivity, reliability and economy, and to reduce the time taken to create new articles and start up series production of them.

THE ACCELERATION OF SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL PROGRESS, THE IMPROVEMENT OF ALL OUTPUT QUALITY ARE IMPORTANT ECONOMIC AND POLITICAL ISSUES. IT IS ON THEIR SUCCESSFUL SOLUTION THAT THE RATE OF INCREASE IN ECONOMIC EFFICIENCY DEPENDS.

4. Intensification Is the Main Way of Developing Agriculture

Comrades: AMONG THE BIGGEST NATIONAL ECONOMIC TASKS OF THE 11TH 5-YEAR PLAN THE PARTY SETS THE TASK OF FURTHER COMPREHENSIVELY DEVELOPING AGRICULTURE, INCREASING ARABLE FARMING AND STOCKRAISING OUTPUT AND IMPROVING FOOD SUPPLIES TO THE POPULATION ON THIS BASIS.

During the period under review questions of improving agricultural production efficiency were well to the fore in the republic party organization's work. As is well known, we have made headway in a number of areas. The working people of Minskaya, Brestskaya and Grodnenskaya Oblasts made a substantial contribution to increasing the production and procurement of arable farming and livestock products. The efforts of the party committees and organizations and all the rural working people of Drogichinskiy, Ivanovskiy, Stolinskiy, Gomelskiy, Kletskiy, Minskiy, Slutskiy, Mozyrskiy, Grodnenskiy, Volkovysskiy, Slonimskiy, Bobruyskiy and Chashnikskiy Rayons, which ensured a significant increase in production and fulfilled the 5-year plans for the sale to the state of the main types of agricultural produce, merit a positive assessment.

In every oblast and rayon there are many farms that have achieved high results in economic and social development. They include farms known throughout the republic which achieve good indicators under any weather conditions: the Osnezhitskiy Kolkhoz, Pinskiy Rayon; the kolkhoz named for the Red Army, Vitebskiy Rayon; the Uritskiy Kolkhoz, Gomelskiy Rayon; the Progress Kolkhoz, Grodnenskiy Rayon; the Kirov Kolkhoz, Shklovskiy Rayon; the Rassvet Kolkhoz named for K.P. Orlovskiy, Kirovskiy Rayon; the Gastello Kolkhoz, Minskiy Rayon; the Chyrvonaya Zmena Kolkhoz, Lyubanskiy Rayon; and the Krasnaya Zvezda pedigree livestock unit [plemzavod], Kletskiy Rayon. Their successes are an example of skillful management and a reference point for other farms.

But the experience of leading workers is being disseminated and introduced only slowly, although many instructions have been issued on this score. What is needed here is perfectly specific action by both the Belorussian SSR Ministry of Agriculture and local leading organs. There are questions here for both the Belorussian CP Central Committee and the republic's government.

THE MOST IMPORTANT OF ALL THE PROBLEMS OF INTENSIFYING AGRICULTURE IS THE IMPROVEMENT OF THE PRODUCTIVE FORCE OF THE LAND. According to data from the All-Union Academy of Agricultural Sciences Western Department, the potential fertility of the republic's land has almost doubled thanks to the regulation of water resources, liming, the creation of a positive balance of organic matter and the increase of phosphorus and potassium reserves in the soil. However, this average indicator for the republic conceals great patchiness in soil fertility on farms and in rayons. Many of these have failed in recent years to make any significant headway in this sector of work. This is one of the reasons for the considerable differences in agricultural crop yields. Our duty is to be more active and specific in resolving questions of improving land fertility. Production of organic fertilizers must everywhere be increased and their quality improved. The chemicalization service and farm leaders and specialists must ensure the strict observance of techniques for the utilization of all fertilizers, completely eliminate losses of fertilizers and plant protection agents, and ensure that the return on their use is increased in every possible way.

A great amount of land reclamation construction is planned for the current 5-year plan in all zones of the republic. It will expand considerably in Vitebskaya Oblast. In order to cope successfully with these tasks, we have a large detachment of land reclamation workers, who have done a great deal to transform our land and have reclaimed hundreds of thousands of hectares of marsh and bog.

At the same time we have not avoided serious shortcomings in carrying out land reclamation. There are miscalculations in project planning. Construction techniques are not being observed. In a number of instances work is not being carried out comprehensively or to good standards. All this predetermines a shortfall in output right from the start. If you add to this the poor standard of management on many of the areas brought into use, it will become clear just why the average annual productivity of reclaimed land during the last 5-year plan was only 26 quintals of fodder units per hectare for the republic. We are entitled to ask farm leaders--and not just them--just why the return on production outlay is so low and why the design indicators are not being achieved.

The Belorussian CP Central Committee and the republic's government must closely monitor questions of land reclamation and of improving the efficiency with which reclaimed land is used.

Party, soviet and agricultural organs, kolkhozes and sovkhozes and all land users must intensify work for the safekeeping of agricultural land and the expansion of the arable area. Soil erosion must be prevented, and fields must be protected from encroachment by undergrowth or bogs, a rise in the water table or excessive drying.

The intensification of arable farming assumes the elaboration of a number of other organizational and technical questions to meet present-day demands. The placing of seed production on an industrial footing must be completed over the next 2 or 3 years. Highly productive new strains of grain crops, potatoes, flax, sugar beet, corn, vegetables and other crops must be more actively created and introduced into production, and wider use must be made of progressive cultivation techniques.

STOCKRAISING STILL REMAINS A MOST IMPORTANT SECTOR OF OUR WORK. The tasks of boosting this sector oblige us above all to be more persistent and responsible in getting down to creating a stable fodder base. The plans that the 28th Belorussian CP Congress outlined in this sphere have not been fully implemented. Fodder production increased by only 9 percent during the 10th 5-Year Plan. The problem of the balance of fodder in terms of nutrients, especially protein, is still a long way from being solved.

What sort of livestock productivity can be expected when the amount of locally produced fodder procured per standard head of livestock in many rayons is no more than 50 percent of requirements for the winter period. This cannot all be put down to the weather. Because of the annual shortage, low quality and irrational utilization of fodder, only 65-70 percent of animals' genetic potential is achieved, according to specialists' figures.

In the 11th 5-Year Plan, so the draft Basic Guidelines envisage, we must pay maximum attention to creating a reliable and balanced fodder base for stockraising. Fodder production on kolkhozes and sovkhozes must be lent a specialized character and must be placed on an industrial footing. The task of constructing during the next 5 years sufficient storage and warehouse facilities for fodder and fodder shops to process, enrich and mix the feed is quite within the scope of every farm.

The switch to progressive fodder production techniques must be accelerated in every possible way, and the area sown to alfalfa, clover, peas, lupine and other crops and grasses that provide a high yield and ensure that feed resources are balanced in terms of the most important nutrients must be expanded. The fact that varietal sowings of perennial grasses constitute only 40 percent [presumably of the total sown area] in the republic cannot be regarded as normal. Incidentally, in the Lithuanian SSR, our rival in competition, they have reached almost 100 percent.

The productivity of meadow and pasture land must be considerably increased. They occupy 3.2 million hectares in the republic, but their yield is only 13 quintals of fodder units [per hectare].

The development of the fodder base must ensure the requisite increase in livestock numbers and a steady improvement in livestock productivity and must also enable farms to have a carryover fodder stock.

Differences in cattle density are great in the republic. Leading farms have more than 100 head, including more than 40 cows, per 100 hectares of agricultural land. For instance, on the Osnezhitskky Kolkhoz, which was, moreover, recently enlarged, the indicators are 166 head and 42 head, respectively. At the same time on one kolkhoz and sovkhoz in five they are no more than 50 and 16 head.

Beside increasing livestock numbers, pedigree stockbreeding work and animals' breed qualities must everywhere be improved and the structure of the herd must be improved, with a substantial increase in the number of breeding females.

Urgent measures must be taken to sharply increase pork production. It accounts for only a small proportion of meat purchases--21 percent. According to the 5-year plan formulations, in kolkhozes and sovkhozes will have to sell 60 percent more pork than they do now. This means that pig farming must provide more than one-third--indeed, in many rayons half--of the total projected increase in meat purchases. Pork purchases must be increased to at least 30 percent of total meat purchases. It is from these tasks that we must proceed in determining the whole program for the sector's development. The pig units that have been unjustifiably eliminated on a number of farms must be reestablished, existing units must be increased to the optimum size, modernized and adapted so that industrial techniques can be used.

Work for further stockraising specialization and concentration must be improved. The time has come to make higher demands on the leaders and specialists of kolkhozes, sovkhozes and interfarm enterprises regarding the efficient use of the capacities of large mechanized stockraising complexes and units.

Large sums of money have been spent on constructing these, and a considerable quantity of fodder is allocated to them out of state resources. We are entitled to obtain the maximum return on these investments not at some time in the future, but right now.

Questions of improving the working, living and leisure conditions of stockraising workers, reinforcing the sector with young cadres, and improving the latter's qualifications and professional skill must be the focus of everyday attention from farm leaders and party and Komsomol organizations.

The further boosting of stockraising is a shock task for us. This is the main commodity sector in our agriculture, and it must be tackled constantly, with the utmost seriousness and the greatest responsibility.

DURING THE LAST 5-YEAR PLAN THE POWERED EQUIPMENT (ENERGOTEKHICHESKIY) RESOURCES OF THE REPUBLIC'S KOLKHOZES AND SOVKHOZES IMPROVED MARKEDLY, BOTH QUANTITATIVELY AND QUALITATIVELY. THE WHOLE ISSUE IS TO ENSURE THAT THE MOST EFFICIENT USE IS EVERYWHERE MADE OF THEM. A considerable amount has been and is being done in this direction in our republic.

At the same time life suggests that it is necessary to seek new ways of making more rational and productive use of agricultural equipment. In particular, interfarm enterprises whose functions include operating, servicing and repairing the vehicle and tractor pool have been set up in all rayons of Mogilevskaya Oblast and have been operating for about a year now.

Positive features have emerged during the experiment in the shape of improved efficiency of equipment use, reduced expenditure and a reduction in the time taken to carry out agricultural operations. Of course, it is still too early to draw final conclusions. But one thing is certain--this work must be continued. This is a question both for local organs and for the appropriate republic organs.

The good and very necessary work that has been started in our republic to create proper conditions for equipment storage and repair and for normal labor and daily life for machine operators must be carried through to completion. The personal responsibility of engineering and technical personnel and machine operators for the careful treatment and highly productive utilization and equipment must be increased.

THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE CPSU'S AGRARIAN POLICY AND THE STEADY BOOSTING OF AGRICULTURE CONSTITUTE ONE OF THE MOST CRUCIAL SECTORS OF OUR WORK AND YOURS, THE WORK OF THE BELORUSSIAN CP CENTRAL COMMITTEE, THE BELORUSSIAN SSR COUNCIL OF MINISTERS, AND ALL OUR LOCAL ORGANS. IT IS THE LOFTY DUTY OF RURAL WORKING PEOPLE AND THE CONCERN OF ALL THE REPUBLIC'S WORKING PEOPLE.

5. Increasing the Efficiency of Capital Investment and Improving Construction Organization

THE SUCCESSFUL DEVELOPMENT OF ALL SECTORS OF THE NATIONAL ECONOMY AND THE GROWTH OF WORKING PEOPLE'S WELL-BEING ARE TO A GREAT EXTENT DETERMINED BY HOW SENSIBLY CAPITAL INVESTMENTS ARE UTILIZED AND HOW RAPIDLY THEY PAY FOR THEMSELVES. Therefore the task is to make correct use of the appropriated funds and to successfully fulfill the projected construction program.

During the last 5-year plan the increase in national income per ruble of capital investment for production purposes was 25 kopeks, as against 38 kopeks in the Ninth 5-Year Plan and 44 kopeks in the eighth. The time taken for funds channeled into developing the republic's national economy to pay for themselves increased 50 percent in just the last 5 years.

This trend must be stopped. More attention should be paid to the economically valid distribution of capital investments. They must be channeled as a matter of priority into modernizing and retooling existing enterprises. This, as the CPSU Central Committee draft notes, is one of the main directions for industry's development in the 11th 5-Year Plan. And we need to have a precise and specific action program here.

The allocation of the funds channeled into the republic's agriculture also needs improving. The interests of the cause require that well-appointed housing, children's preschool institutions and other social and cultural and consumer projects be constructed at increasing preferential rates in the countryside. Up to about 30 percent of the total appropriations for rural construction must be earmarked for these purposes, as against the current 16-17 percent. As for capital investments for production purposes, in arable farming the priority must be spending on increasing land fertility and developing fodder production, and in stockraising the priority must be increasing capacities mostly through the expansion, modernization and technical upgrading of existing units.

When planning capital investments and allocating material and technical resources the Belorussian SSR Gosplan, Ministry of Agriculture and Goskomselkhozteknika must take into account the manpower availability and agricultural specialization of oblasts and rayons.

THE COURSE OF INCREASING CAPITAL INVESTMENT EFFICIENCY IMPOSES AN OBLIGATION TO RADICALLY IMPROVE THE WHOLE BUSINESS OF CONSTRUCTION. Belorussian construction workers have tremendous experience and wonderful labor traditions. The face of the republic is being transformed by their hands. And with every reason we expect them to construct swiftly, economically and to high quality standards, as the party demands.

The most important issue is reducing construction times. During the last 5-year plan they were reduced by 12 percent in the republic. However, more than half the projects were commissioned an average of 20 percent later than the normative time.

In many instances the construction of vocational and technical schools, houses of culture, movie theaters, and trade and consumer service enterprises is dragged out beyond all measures. In Slonim, Borisov, Drogichin, Ivye, and Mstislavl hospital construction times are 2-3 times longer than the normatives. Certain production facilities are also being constructed only slowly. Thus the norms for the duration of construction of the Bobruysk Silica brick plant, the high-grade crockery complex at the Neman glass plant, the Mogilev city dairy plant and certain stockraising facilities have been exceeded 1.5-2 times over.

The responsibility of ministries and departments and state commissions for the acceptance of commissioned projects must be increased and instances--which still occur--of projects' being handed over when they have major defects must be ruled out. Nor can it be regarded as normal that there was a shortfall of more than R145 million in the assimilation of capital investments in the republic during the 10th 5-Year Plan.

Certain leaders are very active when they raise the question of allocating capital investments, but they clearly lack ability and persistence when it comes to making full and timely use of the appropriated funds.

The main way to eliminate the aforementioned shortcomings is to unswervingly pursue the line of concentrating capital investments and material and manpower resources and reducing the volume of uncompleted construction. A great deal is already being done in this direction. Over the last 3 years of the 10th 5-Year Plan the number of production projects under construction at any one time was reduced by 12 percent.

The 1981 plan envisages a further 7-percent reduction. About 90 percent of capital investments are channeled into carryover construction. The complete or partial commissioning of capacities is envisaged at almost 70 percent of construction sites. But we must not stop there. Work to impose proper order in the allocation and utilization of capital investments must be continued more actively.

One major shortcoming is the constant increase in the estimated cost of projects under construction compared with the estimate that is originally approved. During the 10th 5-Year Plan this increase totaled about R1.3 billion merely for the 250 projects financed by USSR Stroybank [All-Union Bank for Financing Capital Investments] institutions. The cost of the projects rose by 50 percent. This is explained primarily by the poor quality of designs. They by no means always envisaged the most progressive technical solutions or economic parameters rigidly regulating manpower, materials and energy expenditure.

The Belorussian Gosstroy and Gosplan and client ministries and departments must adopt measures to substantially improve the activity of design, technological and scientific research institues and organizations, ensuring that plans incorporate a highly economical approach and an up-to-date standard of output planned for production and that industrial construction methods are combined with the requirements of architectural and artistic esthetics.

THE GREATEST POSSIBLE ATTENTION MUST BE DEVOTED IN THE FUTURE TO DEVELOPING AND IMPROVING THE USE OF THE CONSTRUCTION BASE OF CONTRACTING ORGANIZATIONS. In the last 15 years the value of fixed production capital for construction has increased 580 percent in the republic, but the volume of operations fulfilled has increased only 210 percent. In the 10th 5-Year Plan this correlation improved slightly. However, there are still considerable reserves for further stepping up the volume of construction.

The development and qualitative improvement of construction industry enterprises must be implemented chiefly by means of retooling existing production facilities--the efficiency of this method has been proved in practice. The modernization of the construction base must be oriented toward a sharp expansion in the output of progressive materials and structures with a high degree of factory finishing.

It is necessary to be actively concerned with resolving the problem of wall building materials. It cannot be considered normal for there to be a shortage of bricks when we have the potential for increasing their output. The Ministries of the Construction Materials Industry and Local Industry in conjunction with soviet and planning organs must adopt the necessary measures to considerably increase the production of wall materials from local raw materials this year.

IN A WORD, IN ORDER TO INCREASE THE RETURN ON CAPITAL INVESTMENTS AND RADICALLY IMPROVE THE ORGANIZATION OR CONSTRUCTION, THERE IS MUCH TO BE DONE, ABOVE ALL BY CONSTRUCTION WORKERS. OF COURSE, THERE IS ALSO A BROAD FIELD OF ACTIVITY HERE FOR PARTY, STATE AND PUBLIC ORGANIZATIONS.

6. Day-to-Day Attention to Transportation

THE INCREASE IN OUR ECONOMY'S EFFICIENCY IS DETERMINED TO A SIGNIFICANT EXTENT BY THE EFFICIENCY OF OPERATION OF ALL TYPES OF TRANSPORTATION. A number of measures have been implemented in the republic to develop transportation. However, this important sector is still far from satisfying the requirements of the national economy and the population for shipments.

Questions of improving the management and organization of the transportation process demand solution. It is necessary to ensure the optimum proportions in developing sectors of production and transportation, as well as the rational distribution of shipments between different forms of transportation and the coordination of their work.

There are serious shortcomings in railroad transportation . Freightcar turnaround time has increased by nearly 3 hours. The use of the locomotive pool has deteriorated. All this has had an effect on the quality of service to the national economy. The Belorussian Railroad Administration must improve the standard of organization of shipments.

The small proportion of shipments carried out by the waterways cannot be regarded as normal. The delivery of freight by motor transportation must increase more rapidly. The quest for better ways of using departmental truck pools is becoming an urgent task. These trucks account for nearly 80 percent of the republic's total truck pool, but the work they do is not above 45 percent.

The productivity of motor transportation depends to a great extent on the development of the road network and the state of roads. In the past 5 years the length of hard-surfaced public roads increased 22 percent. But the problem remains acute. It is also necessary to speed up the rate of construction of farm roads on kolkhozes and sovkhozes ensuring unhindered access at any time of year not only to the central farmsteads but to other settlements and livestock units.

Questions of strengthening, modernizing and updating the material and technical base of transportation and eliminating poor coordination between its different elements await rssolution.

Improving the working of transportation is the common concern of all economic leaders. The Belorussian Gosplan in conjunction with ministries and departments must adopt measures to optimize transportation and economic ties and exclude nonrational shipments, of which, unfortunately, there are still many. It is necessary to extend the transportation and warehouse base of associations and enterprises, increase the volume of freight shipments in containers and bales and by other progressive methods and increase the level of mechanization of loading and unloading operations, thereby reducing the freight turnover time for rolling stock.

THE MINISTRIES OF MOTOR TRANSPORT AND HOUSING AND MUNICIPAL SERVICES AND SOVIET ISPOLKOMS MUST IMPROVE THE OPERATION OF CITY AND INTERCITY PASSENGER TRANSPORT, which is still giving rise to many justified complaints. These problems exist in every city, in every oblast. In Minsk the construction of the subway is an urgent task. The whole country is helping to build it. The subway construction workers are working well, shock fashion, and striving to fulfill their pledge to commission the first phase of the subway a year ahead of schedule. It is necessary to help them in every way and give this construction project the "green light" in all necessary respects.

The construction of the new Minsk airport is also a task of special importance. Its commissioning will significantly improve transport services to the population.

Much remains to be done in developing and improving the technical base of communications and improving the quality and extending the services of all types of communications.

7. Improving Economic Management Methods and Raising the Standard of Economic Administration

The party associates the implementation of new tasks in communist building inextricably with the FURTHER IMPROVEMENT OF MANAGEMENT OF THE ECONOMY AND THE ENTIRE PRACTICE OF ECONOMIC MANAGEMENT. Fulfilling the 25th CPSU Congress decisions, Belorussia's party organization has implemented a series of practical measures in this direction. The foundations were laid for the application of a targeted program approach in planning. General plans for the management of sectors of industry were drawn up and implemented. Positive results were yielded by the transfer of construction organizations to full autonomous financing, their activity being assessed in terms of the commissioning of production capactiies and projects. Progressive forms of labor organization began to be introduced more extensively.

However, the work done cannot be considered sufficient, either in scale or in content. The conclusion drawn by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev at the CPSU Central Committee October (1980) Plenum to the effect that THE MANAGEMENT AND PLANNING MACHINERY, ECONOMIC METHODS AND EXECUTIVE DISCIPLINE HAVE NOT YET BEEN BROUGHT UP TO THE STANDARD OF PRESENT-DAY REQUIREMENTS, AND THIS IS ONE REASON FOR SHORTCOMINGS AND BOTTLENECKS IN THE ECONOMY applies fully to the activity of the republic party organization and our cadres.

A MAJOR ECONOMIC AND POLITICAL TASK IS THE IMPLEMENTATION OF MEASURES OUTLINED IN THE CPSU CENTRAL COMMITTEE AND USSR COUNCIL OF MINISTERS RESOLUTION "ON IMPROVING PLANNING AND STRENGTHENING THE INFLUENCE OF THE ECONOMIC MACHINERY ON IMPROVING PRODUCTION EFFICIENCY AND WORK QUALITY." Only the first steps have been taken along this path. Let us put it like this: Have all our economic leaders, including leading workers in ministries and departments, mastered the new system in all its detail and understood its essence? This question cannot be answered in the affirmative. Is not this why the restructuring of work is taking place only slowly?

There are questions associated with improving the distribution of production forces. The 25th CPSU Congress target for the preferential growth of industry in western oblasts has not been completely fulfilled. Certain problems arising where sectors of the republic's national economy meet have not been developed sufficiently profoundly. In particular, intersector production facilities have not received due development.

Ministries and departments, associations and enterprises are preparing very timidly for the utilization of the INDICATOR OF NORMATIVE NET OUTPUT in planning, the organization of autonomous financing and the assessment of the results of labor collectives' activity. Yet we have interesting experience of the use of this and other progressive indicators at a number of plants and factories. Its generalization and study should be a kind of school for everyone who is preparing to go over to the new system of economic management.

Work on the broad introduction of LEADING EXPERIENCE AND THE SCIENTIFIC LABOR ORGANIZATION is too formalistic and insufficiently purposeful and systematic. This applies to the use of the Shchekino method, the development of the team form of labor organization and the dissemination of the practice of compiling personal plans for increasing labor productivity. Adherence to old, outmoded economic management methods is making itself felt. As a result in a number of cases we are not receiving the return which we had a right to expect.

Much is to be done to improve the SETTING OF NORMS FOR LABOR. As is known, there are many shortcomings here. An experimental statistical approach often prevails here. But the norm must always be a comprehensively substantiated, really objective measure of labor.

It follows from what has been said that more active work is needed on improving the economic management and administration machinery at all levels.

WE MUST STRIVE FOR ALL-ROUND ECONOMIC SUBSTANTIATION AND BALANCING OF PLANS. They must take account more fully of internal production reserves and the achievements of scientific and technical progress. It is very important to correctly determine the priorities among tasks and skillfully select the most efficient ways of obtaining high national economic end results. The resolution of these questions--which, frankly, are not simple--will require great efforts from the Gosplan and the republic's government in general.

It is necessary to conduct the IMPROVEMENT OF THE ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE OF MANAGEMENT more profoundly, with greater skill and with consideration for existing experience. An increasing role is played in industry, construction and agriculture by production associations and interfarm cooperation. This is certainly progressive.

But questions of the concentration and specialization of production in all sectors of the national economy should not be approached formally, but in depth. We need the kind of specialization and concentration that will ensure high economic efficiency and provide the opportunity to obtain more output, with less expenditure and better quality. The problems of agroindustrial integration, which, it may be said, is still in its embryonic stage in our republic, require special concern.

Republican ministries and departments are called upon to significantly improve the STANDARD OF ECONOMIC AND FINANCIAL WORK, to develop and strengthen autonomous financing in every way, to strengthen the role of the prime cost indicator in assessing the activity of enterprise and association collectives and to increase the significance of economic levels and incentives in administration and economic management.

Questions of introducing the new economic system actually in production collectives must be resolved more actively and their participation in management and planning must be stepped up. The role of the planning and economic services of enterprises and organizations must be increased.

All this must be directed toward the attainment of the main aim of ENSURING THE SYSTEMATIC FULFILLMENT BY EVERY COLLECTIVE OF PLAN TARGETS IN THE RANGE LAID DOWN AND IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE SCHEDULES SET BY CONTRACTS OR ORDERS.

At all levels of the economic machinery it is necessary to improve the work of the administrative apparatus, in which a large contingent of relatively skilled specialists is employed. We have a right to ask of them incomparably great efficiency, flexibility and profundity of analysis in resolving questions of the economic and social development of the republic, oblasts and rayons, sectors of our national economy and associations, enterprises and organizations.

It is necessary to improve management style, rid it of any elements whatsoever of bureaucracy and excessive paperwork and strive to ensure that the apparatus is economical and efficient and makes wide use of progressive forms and methods of conducting affairs. The party organizations of ministries and departments must be constantly concerned with these questions.

MANAGEMENT AT AN UP-TO-DATE LEVEL MEANS RELIANCE ON SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL ACHIEVEMENTS. Computer technology should be utilized more efficiently. The republic already has more than 300 automated control systems and 148 computer centers. More than 33,500 people are employed here, more than half of whom are specialists with higher education. The use of computer technology has begun to yield results.

But unfortunately a return is not obtained everywhere by any means, or on the scale which might be expected. This applies to the Belorussian Ministry of Industrial Construction and Ministry of Procurement, certain other ministries and departments and a number of the republic's associations and enterprises. Apparently some people, when they introduce automated systems, are thinking not so much about the interests of the task as about demonstrating ostentatious adherence to progress.

Computer technology must be used more widely and to greater effect in the control of manufacturing processes and in resolving questions of optimizing production and socio-economic forecasting. It is necessary to work consistently to combine existing automated control systems and computer centers in a single republican system for the collection and processing of information for accounting and planning and national economic management. Here the Belorussian Gosplan and Central Statistical Administration must assume the leading role.

IMPROVING THE FORMS, METHODS AND STYLE OF MANAGEMENT AND THE ENTIRE ECONOMIC MACHINERY IS A MAJOR RESERVE FOR INCREASING PRODUCTION EFFICIENCY AND AN IMPORTANT ROUTE TOWARD THE BETTER UTILIZATION OF THE ADVANTAGES AND POTENTIALS OF THE ECONOMY OF DEVELOPED SOCIALISM AND TOWARD THE SUCCESSFUL FULFILLMENT OF 11TH 5-YEAR-PLAN TASKS. THESE QUESTIONS MUST BE CONSTANTLY IN THE FIELD OF VISION OF THE BELORUSSIAN CP CENTRAL COMMITTEE, THE BELORUSSIAN COUNCIL OF MINISTERS AND ALL PARTY AND SOVIET ORGANS.

II. Increasing People's Prosperity and Ensuring the All-Round Development of the Individual

1. Improving the People's Living Standard--The Main Party Concern

Comrades: The socialist national economy develops in order to ensure that people live better and that their growing material and spiritual requirements are satisfied more fully. Concern for the people's well-being has been, is and will remain our party's main concern.

In the new 5-year plan it is necessary to take a major new step along the path of increasing the people's prosperity and to resolve the diverse problems on which our people's life style [zhizneustroystvo] depends. First among these problems is that of IMPROVING THE SUPPLY OF FOOD PRODUCTS TO THE POPULATION.

The CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers, on Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's initiative, adopted a decision on the elaboration of a food program as an organic, integral part of the 11th 5-Year Plan. Belorussia must make a fitting contribution to its fulfillment.

HERE THE DECISIVE ROLE BELONGS TO KOLKHOZES AND SOVKHOZES AND COMMUNISTS AND ALL RURAL WORKERS. Success depends on how fully our plans are implemented in the sphere of agriculture and how efficient is the utilization of land and of the considerable capital investments and material resources being channeled into this sector--this has already been spoken of in detail.

At the same time we have the potential, and it is incumbent on us to utilize additional sources for the supply of foodstuffs to the population. This applies above all to the PERSONAL PLOTS OF KOLKHOZ MEMBERS, WORKERS AND EMPLOYEES. These account for 9-11 percent of meat and milk procurement. These plots also account for a significant proportion of the output of vegetables and potatoes. It is possible to produce more food products on citizens' personal plots both for supplying people's own needs and for sale to the state and consumer cooperatives and at kolkhoz markets. To this end it is necessary to increase the population of cattle, pigs, and poultry in the private sector and to provide fodder and grazing for them. We will resolve all these questions in accordance with the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers resolution adopted recently on this score.

The SUBSIDIARY PLOTS OF ENTERPRISES AND ORGANIZATIONS must also become a source for supplementing food resources.

The CONSUMER COOPERATIVE SYSTEM must do more to extend the fattening of livestock, rabbits and poultry.

We have the potential for improving the SUPPLY OF FISH TO THE POPULATION. The Belorussian Council of Ministers Administration of the Fish Industry must become more actively involved in the reproduction of fish stocks in the republic's reservoirs and must increase the productivity of fish farms.

Justified complaints are made by our people about the SHORTAGE, NARROW RANGE AND POOR QUALITY OF VEGETABLES AND FRUIT. This makes it incombent on us to radically improve the situation as regards the production of and trade in fruit and vegetable products. The creation of a special union republic ministry pursues this goal. Vegetable growing must become an important production sector on kolkhozes and sovkhozes, particularly those near cities. What is essential here is the best possible concentration and specialization in this sector and a significant expansion in hothouse farming, particularly using waste heat.

I think that questions of the state and of further development of orchard farming merit special consideration by the republic government. Everyone nows that in essence fruit and berry production is allowed to take care of itself in our republic. Amateur orchard farming must also be encouraged.

The supply of food to the population does not, however, depend only on what is grown and in what quantities. It is very important to organize all this thriftily, to bring all the products produced to the consumer in good condition and to sharply reduce losses on the way from the fields and livestock units to the stores. At present these losses are very great.

The republic's Gosplan and Ministries of Food Industry, Meat and Dairy Industry and Fruit and Vegetable Farming must do better in resolving all questions of processing agricultural products. One urgent task is the modernization and expansion of the capacities of the enterprises concerned and their conversion to more progressive technology, ensuring the comprehensive utilization of raw material, increase output and an improvement in the quality of food products.

In agriculture, the procurement system, the processing industry and trade it is necessary to create an up-to-date base for the storage of products and to deal strictly with those who allow it to be spoiled and display an irresponsible attitude to the people's property.

The task of ENSURING INCREASED PRODUCTION OF CONSUMER GOODS is a task of priority economic and political significance, as noted by the CPSU Central Committee October (1980) Plenum. This task is of special significance for us, since Belorussia's enterprises account for a relatively high proportion of the all-union production of many types of light industry products and cultural, consumer and household goods.

During the 10th 5-Year Plan years the production of Group B industrial goods increased 34 percent in the republic. There was a rapid increase in the output of knitted underwear, silk textiles, furniture, carpets and various household goods. New, improved models of television sets, refrigerators, motorcycles and bicycles, cameras, wristwatches and other articles have been assimilated.

However, the production of certain articles does not always keep pace with demand. Interruptions still occur in the supply of certain types of articles to the population, including those which are commonly described as trivia.

The population have considerable complaints about the quality of some goods, above all certain types of sewn goods, footwear and furniture produced by our enterprises. It is necessary to be stricter with leaders and specialists at plants and factories, ministries and departments over product quality. We should investigate why certain enterprises with skilled cadres, modern equipment and good quality raw materials produced poor quality goods.

As is stressed in the draft Basic Guidelines, INCREASING THE PRODUCTION AND IMPROVING THE QUALITY OF GOODS FOR THE POPULATION SHOULD BE REGARDED AS A PRIORITY TASK FOR ALL SECTORS OF THE NATIONAL ECONOMY AND ALL ENTERPRISES AND ORGANIZATIONS AND AS AN OBJECT OF SPECIAL CONCERN FOR PARTY, SOVIET AND ECONOMIC ORGANS.

A decisive change in attitude is required to the needs and requirements of LIGHT INDUSTRY. Some of its enterprises are, as it were, at a standstill--machinery is renewed only slowly and technology is out of date. The Belorussian Gosplan and Ministry of Light Industry should, in the current 5-year-plan period, elaborate and implement measures to bring the sector as a whole up to positions enabling it to satisfy the consumers' growing needs more fully.

We should monitor questions not only of production, but also of the rational utilization of light industry's output. Can it really be considered thrifty for about 50 million meters of cotton and linen textiles, which are in short supply, to be used for industrial purposes in the republic? For instance, more than 1 million meters of natural fabrics were used for packaging synthetic fibers and yarns in the Khimvolokno Association last year alone.

WORKERS IN MACHINE BUILDING, INSTRUMENT MAKING AND OTHER GROUP A SECTORS COULD DO CONSIDERABLY MORE TO SATISFY REQUIREMENTS FOR GOODS IN MASS DEMAND. This is indicated in particular by the experience of the Mogilev Elektrodvigatel plant, the Gomel Gidroavtomatika Production Association and the Vitebsk electrical instruments plant, where products for the population account for more than 6 percent of total output. And of course, that is not the limit. At the same time this indicator is below 1 percent in one-fourth of the republic's heavy industry enterprises. Such enterprises include the Minskiy Traktornyy Zavod, Belavtomaz, Gomselmash and Meliormash Production Associations, the Minsk motor plant and a number of others. The technical base, and skilled cadres of the associations and plants of Group A sectors make it possible to organize the production of both simple and technically complex articles in mass demand on a considerably larger scale.

The task of party organizations and collectives of heavy industry enterprises is to RESPOND IN DEEDS TO COMRADE L.I. BREZHNEV'S APPEAL TO WORKERS IN THESE SECTORS AND, AS OF THIS YEAR, TO SHARPLY INCREASE THE PRODUCTION AND EXTEND THE RANGE OF CONSUMERS GOODS.

The work of LOCAL INDUSTRY requires some restructuring. This sector often tries to avoid producing many goods which are simple and inexpensive but extremely necessary to the population. The Belorussian Ministry of Local Industry must be oriented toward the local market and the production of items in everyday use which the consumer needs and which will not be produced by anyone else.

For local industry, as well as for enterprises of the Belorussian Ministry of Forestry and the Belorussian Potrebsoyuz, it is very important to bring local types of raw materials and other materials into circulation as much as possible. On this basis various local occupations should be developed in the countryside and home working should be extended.

Industrial waste must be utilized more fully for the production of consumer goods. Today, for instance, only 1.5 percent of waste rolled ferrous metal products and about 8 percent of waste timber is used for these purposes.

TRADE MUST PLAY A MORE ACTIVE ROLE IN IMPROVING SUPPLIES OF FOOD AND INDUSTRIAL GOODS TO THE POPULATION. In the last 5-year plan retail trade turnover increased 29 percent in the republic, which was slightly above the plan target. However, the increase in trade turnover is still not keeping pace with the growth in real demand.

Acting on behalf of the consumer and taking his requirements and needs into account, trade must considerably strengthen its influence on the formation of the production program of sectors and enterprises producing products in mass demand and on the range and quality of their output.

The Belorussian Ministry of Trade and the Belorussian Potrebsoyuz must improve the management of subordinate services, distribute the available commodities more flexibly and constantly improve trade organization. It must not be considered tolerable--as not infrequently happens--for articles which are available at warehouses and bases to be unavailable at the selling point. Special attention must be devoted to the rational, economical utilization of meat and dairy products, improving the work of food stores and also making use of such forms of trade as the organization of order desks at enterprises, the sale of semifinished products through canteens and snackbars and so forth. The work of kolkhoz markets must be improved.

The public catering system requires great attention, particularly in labor collectives, where in essence it must have the same rights as a shop. We have the potential, in the current 5-year plan, to fully complete work on creating canteens and snackbars at all industrial enterprises, transportation and construction organizations and educational institutions and to considerably expand the network in the countryside.

THE WORK OF THE ENTIRE SERVICE SPHERE, WHOSE SOCIAL SIGNIFICANCE IS INCREASING CONSTANTLY, NEEDS FURTHER IMPROVEMENT. It must resolve every day very important questions of the life and living conditions of practically every person--it must facilitate household management and create favorable conditions for work and leisure. People's mood and sentiments depend to a great extent on this.

The development of this sector is not a narrow sectorial problem, but a vital matter for all the republic's ministries and departments, enterprises and organizations and kolkhozes and sovkhozes. The allocation of resources for social needs is not an additional expenditure, but direct concern for people, a stimulus to the upsurge in working people's labor activeness and consequently to the growth of production and improvement of its efficiency. The high quality construction and timely commissioning of medical and children's preschool institutions and projects for education, culture and consumer services must become the immutable rule for both construction workers and clients. Unfortunately this way of posing the question has not yet become the norm for many leaders. For instance, despite the shortage of hospital beds only Gomelskaya Oblast ensured the fulfillment of plans for the construction and commissioning of hospitals and general clinics. During the 10th 5-Year Plan years in the republic as a whole there was a shortfall to the tune of over R130 million in the construction of social and consumer projects. Higher responsibility is required on the part of those who by virtue of their direct responsibilities must resolve questions associated with satisfying the working people's needs.

It is very important to ensure efficiency and a high quality and standard in the work of enterprises and organizations providing services for the population. There are still many complaints about rudeness and abuses by individual workers in trade, consumer services and municipal services and about an inattentive attitude to people in some medical institutions. We must wage a resolute struggle against such phenomena. We should step up control of the work of all elements in the service system. Conscientiousness, honesty and good will must determine the work style of everyone employed in this sphere.

Party and soviet organs and the ministries and departments concerned must do better work in selecting and educating cadres in these sectors, step up exactingness toward them for the exemplary fulfillment of their duties and at the same time display much concern for them.

COMRADE L.I. BREZHNEV HAS DESCRIBED HOUSING CONSTRUCTION AS A MAJOR SOCIOECONOMIC QUESTION. Its scale in the republic, as already noted, will be greater in the current 5-year plan than in the previous one. It is planned to go over to the construction of new types of apartment blocks with improved apartment layout.

Housing construction must be more closely linked with the resolution of production tasks. It is time to put an end to the practice of constructing new enterprises without creating enough housing and sociocultural projects.

In increasing the volume of housing construcion it is necessary to involve the resources of enterprises, kolkhozes, sovkhozes and organizations, to develop housing construction cooperatives more widely and to give more active assistance to individuals building their own homes.

As the CPSU Central Committee demands, the resolution of the housing problem must be at the center of the soviets' concerns and must be strictly monitored by party obkoms and gorkoms. It is their direct duty to strive to ensure that housing construction plans are finally fulfilled everywhere. The repair and modernization of the existing housing stock must be improved.

In taking care to improve the population's housing conditions it is necessary to strive to ensure that the structure and size of apartments accords as fully as possible with the composition of families registered to receive housing.

The improvement of housing, cultural and consumer conditions for rural workers needs special attention. The republic has good experience in creating settlements of the new type with all modern conveniences. This experience must be disseminated more actively. At the same time the standard and scale of this work is on the whole not up to the increased requirements of rural dwellers. The republic has a considerable number of small villages. The attention paid to meeting the cultural and consumer needs of people living in them is, to put it midly, weak. It is a question of ensuring that residents in big and small settlements are guaranteed the necessary conditions for the permanent enjoyment of various types of household, domestic and cultural services. It is necessary to proceed on the basis that the resolution of these questions is a most important factor in consolidating cadres on kolkhozes and sovkhozes.

A major topical problem directly connected with people's life and health is ENVIRONMENTAL CONSERVATION. The party and government allocated huge appropriations for these purposes. It is a matter of utilizing them fully and to the greatest effect. Party, soviet and trade union organizations, planning and economic organs and leaders of enterprises and organizations, kolkhozes and sovkhozes must regard questions of the reproduction and rational utilization of natural resources and conservation of the atmosphere, water suplies and the animal and plant world as matters of great state importance and an integral part of concern for man and his working and living conditions today and in the future.

2. Increasing People's Ideological Maturity, Education and Culture

Comrades: In the period under review questions of further improving ideological work and the forms and methods of the masses' ideological and political education and of mobilizing them to fulfill the party's socioeconomic program occupied a major place in the activity of the Belorussian CP Central Committee and the entire republic party organization.

In implementing these major, multifaceted tasks party committees and organizations and agitation and propaganda cadres were guided by the instructions of the 24th and 25th party congresses. The decisions of CPSU Central Committee plenums, the Central Committee's directives and the tenets and recommendations contained in Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's works and his remarkable books "Malaya Zemlya," "Rebirth" and "The Virgin Lands." The CPSU Central Committee resolution "On Further Improving Ideological and Political Education Work" provided powerful impetus in stepping up party influence in all spheres of material and spiritual life.

The Belorussian CP Central Committee, obkoms, gorkoms and raykoms and all our party organizations and ideological cadres persistently strove to implement the 25th CPSU Congress instructions on a COMPREHENSIVE APPROACH TO EDUCATIONAL WORK AND ON ENSURING THE UNITY OF POLITICAL, LABOR AND MORAL EDUCATION.

All our ideological activity has been based, as always, on the FORMATION OF A SCIENTIFIC WORLD OUTLOOK AMONG COMMUNISTS AND ALL WORKING PEOPLE AND THEIR EDUCATION IN THE IMMORTAL IDEAS OF K. MARX, F. ENGELS AND V.I. LENIN. The efforts of all party organizations, the huge army of propagandists and lecturers, workers in the people's education and culture and the mass information media were directed toward this end. Great work is done here by social scientists.

An important role in the propaganda of Marxist-Leninist theory and the history and policy of the CPSU belongs to the SYSTEM OF PARTY AND KOMSOMOL POLITICAL EDUCATION, in which more than a million communists and nonparty activists are studying. A noteworthy feature of political study has been the strenghtening of its world outlook orientation. Nearly two-thirds of students studied Marxist-Leninist philosophy, political economy and scientific communism. Propagandists in these subjects received special training. Mass, profound study was organized of the materials of the 25th CPSU Congress, the subsequent Central Committee plenum and the new USSR Constitution, as well as the party documents on the 110th anniversary of V.I. Lenin's birth and the 60th anniversary of Great October. This enriched the content and increased the effectiveness of study and of all propaganda.

Marxist-Leninist ideology is the basis of the Soviet person's scientific world outlook and the most powerful and reliable weapon in the struggle for communism. And for us the propagandization of party theory and policy, the all-round development of the working people's class consciousness, the enhancement of their poitical vigilance and the inculcation of implacability toward hostile ideology and morality are still a most important sector of work. This is due to the exacerbation of international tension and the ideological struggle in the world arena. It is also necessary in connection with the fact that we still meet with recurrences of petit-bourgeois, middle class psychology and religious and other prejudices.

COMMUNIST IDEOLOGICAL COMMITMENT, as Comrade L.I. Brezhnev stressed at the 25th CPSU Congress, IS AN ALLOY OF KNOWLEDGE, CONVICTION AND PRACTICAL ACTION. On the basis of this fundamental principle the Belorussion CP Central Committee and all the republic's principle the Belorussian CP Central Committee and all the republic's party organization directed their educational activity toward ensuring that the masses' high political consciousness was expressed in concrete deeds and highly productive labor. THE FORMATION OF A PROFOUNDLY CONSCIOUS, RESPONSIBLE ATTITUDE TO WORK AS MAN'S FIRST DUTY TO SOCIETY AND HIS VITAL NEED is a subject of constant concern for party, soviet and public organizations and labor collectives.

A powerful, permanent factor in educating people and developing their initiative and creative activeness is socialist competition and the mass movement for a communist attitude to work. Competition is now under way under the slogan "A Fitting Greeting for the 26th CPSU Congress!" Practically all working people in the republic's cities and villages are taking part.

The role of ECONOMIC EDUCATION is great in the system of measures aimed at instilling a communist attitude work in people. Economic education involves more than a million workers, employees and engineering and technical personnel. It is important for working people's economic studies to help them to gain a deeper grasp of the laws and principles of socialist economic activity, and to participate knowledgeably in production management and in ensuring the steady improvement of production efficiency, quality and labor productivity in every workplace.

In improving labor education work and asserting the principles of communist morality, it is necessary to organize matters in such a way that honest, conscientious labor is always fittingly encouraged and meets with general recognition. At the same time those who work badly, violate labor discipline, encroach on the people's property and seek to grab as much as possible from society while giving as little as possible in return must be called more strictly to account. With a view to surmounting these and other negative phenomena, more efficient use should be made of the method of persuasion and there must be wider reliance on the authority of public opinion and the force of Soviet laws. The scale of work and the scale of consumption must everywhere be strictly monitored to ensure that everyone lives by his labor and receives what his labor merits. At the same time more concern must be shown for socioeconomic and production working conditions, the content of labor must be enriched and its creative nature must be intensified.

The ideological and moral aspects of people's labor, life and everyday existence and their relations at work and among their family are all important questions. They must be the object of everyday attention on the part of communists, Komsomol members and all the public.

Specific steps have been taken in the republic to definitely systematize the MORAL EDUCATION OF WORKING PEOPLE, especially the rising generation. A study of the fundamentals of communist morality and Marxist-Leninist ethics has been introduced in all educational establishments, and also in the various forms of political enlightenment and in the people's universities. While the existing system should continue to be improved, more concern should be shown for the moral aspect of economic and administrative and management activity. The attention paid to universal basic legal education must not be relaxed either.

The Belorussian CP Central Committee and the republic party organization as a whole, relying on the experience previously accumulated, have carried out multifaceted work to educate people in the spirit of love for and boundless devotion to the socialist homeland and in the spirit of internationalism and the friendship and fraternity among the Soviet peoples. We note with satisfaction the active and fruitful participation of party, revolution, war and labor veterans, scientists and the creative intelligentsia in this work. The Red Banner Belorussian Military District Command and communists help us a very great deal in working people's patriotic education and in preparing young people for defense of the Soviet homeland and the socialist gains. We pay tribute to our trade unions, Komsomol, cultural institutions, DOSAAF organizations and sports societies with regard to this work.

THE PARTY PROCEEDS FROM THE PREMISE THAT COMMUNISM IS IMPOSSIBLE WITHOUT ALL-ROUND HUMAN DEVELOPMENT AND WITHOUT THE STEADY IMPROVEMENT OF PEOPLE'S CULTURE AND EDUCATION.

The process of social development is becoming increasingly dynamic nowadays. Production is being improved and the nature and content of labor are changing. This makes heightened demands on young people embarking on an independent life and obliges us to constantly improve the work of the whole people's education system. Secondary schools and vocational and technical schools must produce young people with high moral and political qualities, educated and prepared for work and participation in social affairs.

Considerable work has been carried out in the republic in this sphere. Universal secondary education is being successfully implemented. All secondary schools and vocational and technical schools and an absolute majority of eight-grade schools have been switched to the study center [kabinetnyy] system of tuition. The politechnical approach is deepening. The activity of interschool training production combines is of great significance. Already 210 have been created, 191 of them during the 10th 5-Year Plan. During this same period 44 new vocational and technical schools were opened and 462 general education schools received new premises.

Positive changes have taken place in the higher and secondary specialized education system. A university in Grodno, polytechnic and cooperative institutes in Gomel and four teknikums have been opened. The republic's VUZes are carrying out work to improve the training of multiskilled specialists on the basis of the in-depth study by students of the fundamental sciences, the latest scientific and technical achievements and leading practice of production organization. Valuable experience of education and research work has been accumulated by the collectives of the Belorussian polytechnic and technological institutes, the railroad transportation engineers' institute, the Minsk teacher training institute, the Belorussian agricultural academy, and others.

VUZ professor and lecturer collectives and party organizations must persistently improve the quality of specialists' training and equip them with the whole aggregate of ideological and political and professional knowledge and with the skills for organizational and educational work in collectives.

There are many tasks--great and crucial tasks--in the people's education sphere. Their resolution will be successful only if they are the subject of closer attention from our party and soviet organs, ministries and departments, especially the Belorussian SSR Ministry of Education, Ministry of Higher and Secondary Specialized Education and the State Committee for Vocational and Technical Education.

THE REPUBLIC'S ARTISTIC INTELLIGENTSIA MAKES A CONSIDERABLE CONTRIBUTION to communist education and to enriching our people's spiritual world. Writers, composers, artists and figures in the theater and the movies have created many works showing truthfully and with great artistic expressiveness soviet society's optimism and the heroism of the people's everyday deeds and revealing the working persons' moral wealth. Our architects are working creatively.

The ranks of the creative intelligentsia and all its detachments have recently been reinforced by gifted young people educated in the best traditions of Soviet multinational culture who have given a good account of themselves with interesting works.

The Belorussian CP Central Committee, its relevant sections and party committees must continue to show concern for ensuring that literary and artistic figures and their young replacements grow ideologically and creatively, work fruitfully and fully reveal their talents. The artistic intelligentsia must be more actively involved in resolving educational and socioeconomic tasks. This will certainly benefit both the creative workers themselves and our whole common cause.

Special mention must be made of creative union's party organizations. They are called upon to bring their forms and methods of work more fully into line with the specific nature of artistic collectives and to work thoughtfully to create in them a genuine businesslike atmosphere, a climate of benevolence and mutual exactingness, and of intolerance of dullness, mediocrity and ideological and artistic miscalculation.

The last few years have been marked by the further development of all types of the PEOPLE'S CREATIVITY. This has become more broadly based. The skill of many amateur collectives and individual performers has improved.

The material base of CULTURAL ENLIGHTENMENT INSTITUTIONS has strengthened in both city and countryside. Movie services to the population have improved. The composition of cultural enlightenment worker cadres has increased both quantitatively and qualitatively. A considerable contribution to this has been made by the work of higher and secondary art education establishments.

We will continue to develop culture's material base so far as is possible. But there is something else I would like to mention. We need to make better, more efficient use of everything that has already been created, that we actually have at our disposal. It is important for every theater and movie theater, palace of culture and club, every library and museum, every sports facility, irrespective of their departmental affiliations, always to be strongpoints for systematic ideological education, mass cultural and physical culture and health work with the population, and especially young people.

The role of significance of THE PRESS, TELEVISION AND RADIO in resolving all economic and ideological and political tasks are constantly increasing. They inform the masses daily about the widest possible range of questions of political, economic and cultural life and about all the most important problems of international politics. Our republic newspapers ZVYAZDA, SOVETSKAYA BELORUSSIYA, SELSKAYA GAZETA and the rest have risen to higher ideological and political and professional standards. Operating within the general system of the country's party press, they devote a great deal of attention to generalizing and disseminating leading experience and raise many important issues, helping party and soviet organs to resolve current and long-term tasks and to reveal and eliminate shortcomings in work.

The printing industry base has strengthened considerably and the activity of book publishing houses has improved. The annual output of books and pamphlets in the republic has risen to 38 million.

It is not long since the 25th anniversary of Belorussian television. Throughout these years its work has improved in terms of both content and form. This has been promoted by the switch to color and the commissioning of the first phase of a new television center and of a number of retransmitters.

Coming to the mass media as a whole, they must go deeper into the essence of the phenomena and processes of present-day social development, react more promptly to the requirements of production and be bolder in revealing and subjecting to principled criticism the omissions and shortcomings in various sectors of economic and cultural building, enhancing the effectiveness of the printed and spoken word in every possible way.

As has already been said, much that is positive has been achieved in ideological and political education work. But we do not have the slightest grounds for complacency, for there are still weaknesses, omissions and outstanding issues in this work. There are frequent displays of formalism, repetitions of truisms and instances of cogent argument being supplanted by general talk.

Party organizations must show concern for ensuring that education is in every instance carried out not only by word but also by deed and that the unity of economic, organizational and ideological work is everywhere secured. Our task is to make sure that ideological and political influence covers all groups of the population without exception and to work actively and systematically both in labor collectives and at working people's places of residence and in their leisure areas.

A great amount of work in this matter falls on political information and agitation workers, of whom we have 300,000 in our republic. They are called upon to continue to brief the population in timely fashion about the most important events in domestic and international life and about the state of affairs in labor collectives. Besides carrying out mass agitation work, they must more extensively practice individual forms of education.

There must be more work with people who for one reason or another are not taking an active part in labor and sociopolitical life. After all, it is notoriously the case that, wherever party organizations' influence is weakened, more often than not there are deviations from the principles of our morality, the norms and rules of socialist communal life, socialist legality and law and order. Drunkenness and hooliganism--everything that prevents us from living and working--must be combated more resolutely.

The party demands of us that we ensure a high scientific standard of propaganda and agitation and strengthen its edge and its connection with life and with the resolution of economic and political tasks. The practical implementation of these guidelines is the concern of the whole republic party organization and all our ideological cadres. The Belorussian CP Central Committee Institute of Party History, the Minsk Higher Party School, the Belorussian SSR Academy of Sciences Institutes in the social sciences disciplines, and the VUZ social sciences faculties must take a more active part in this.

In the republic, as throughout the country, there is a businesslike and really creative atmosphere. It is characterized by the masses' labor enthusiasm, great political activeness and lively interest in all the affairs of our state and society. They see their supreme patriotic duty as being to strengthen the might of the land of the soviets through selfless labor. They entertain feelings of love and gratitude toward the great Russian people and all the peoples of our multinational socialist state for their tremendous help to the republic in resolving all questions of economic and cultural building.

Our work in the immediate future will focus on tasks of tremendous political significance--propaganda and explanation of the 26th CPSU Congress materials. It is the duty of and a matter of honor for all communists and all workers on the ideological front to convey the ideas and essence of the congress documents to every working person and to mobilize the masses to implement the congress decisions.

III. Strengthening the Party's Influence in All Spheres of Life

1. Increasing the Capability for Action of All Spheres of Life

COMRADES: ALL THE SOVIET PEOPLE'S ACHIEVEMENTS ARE INEXTRICABLY LINKED WITH THE TRANSFORMING, CREATIVE ACTIVITY OF LENIN'S PARTY. Operating under the leadership of the CPSU Central Committee and being aware of its close attention and specific assistance every day, during the period under review the Belorussian CP has acquired new experience of organizational and political work among the masses, has been ideologically tempered and has strengthened organizationally. It has grown by 89,000 members and candidate members and now numbers more than 595,000 people. And 77 percent of the communists employed in the national economy work in the material production sphere.

The leading position of the working class in the social composition of party ranks is steadily being consolidated. During the last 5 years the number of workers in the republic party organization increased by almost 51,000 and now totals 259,000. Some 15,500 leading kolkhoz members joined the party in the period between congresses. One-fourth of the people admitted to the CPSU are specialists in the national economy. The proportion of young people and women among party entrants has increased.

The recent report and election campaign has been a true survey of the party ranks and a school of political tempering for every communist. It has demonstrated with new force the party's monolithic unity and cohesion around the Leninist CPSU Central Committee, and the communists' great activeness and readiness to resolve new, still more crucial tasks. At the report and election party meetings and conferences the communists have voiced criticisms and submitted important proposals on improving economic, organizational and ideological and political work. Every criticism must be heeded and every constructive proposal must be implemented.

In the spirit of the 25th CPSU Congress demands, the Belorussian CP has persistently improved the standard of leadership of all sectors of the republic's economic and cultural life. The work of the Belorussian CP Central Committee plenums have given detailed consideration to urgent questions of developing social production, improving intraparty and agitation and propaganda work, choosing, placing and training cadres, and leading working people's mass organizations.

The Belorussian CP Central Committee has paid unremitting attention to increasing the capability for action of all elements of the republic party organization. The contribution made by the party obkoms, gorkoms and raykoms to what has been done and achieved in the republic is great. During the period under review they operated more actively and purposefully, attaching paramount importance to work with people, and creatively resolved many questions of improving social production efficiency.

In particular, the activity of Minsk, Vitebsk, Pinsk, Svetlogorsk and Slutsk Gorkoms, Baranovichskiy, Grodnenskiy and Chashniksky Raykoms and many other party committees has been notable for its constant quest for more effective forms and methods of organizational and ideological and political work among working people.

The greater the scale of the tasks, the greater the responsibility of party committees for everything taking place in their rayon, city or oblast. The result of their work as the organs of political leadership at local level depends directly and immediately on what sort of a grasp they have of the situation in the economy, what sort of knowledge they have of the moral and psychological situation in collectives, how sensitive they are to trends in public opinion and the mood of the masses, and how promptly and specifically they react to people's proposals and demands.

Primary party organizations operate in the very midst of the working people, where the fate of all our plans is ultimately decided. During the period under review the Belorussian CP Central Committee has been concerned to further expand the network of party grassroots elements and to strengthen them organizationally and politically. The republic Communist Party now has 14,600 primary and almost 14,000 shop organizations and nearly 25,000 party groups. Most of them really fulfill the role of labor collectives' political nucleus and skilfully focus their efforts on implementing the plans and socialist pledges.

At the same time certain primary party organizations are not active enough and are little concerned to create in collectives an atmosphere of great labor enthusiasm, creative quest, organization and responsibility. Party organizations' militancy must continue to be increased and their influence on the resolution of production and educational tasks must be intensified.

Many communists have entered the leadership of primary party organizations for the first time as a result of the report and election campaign. It is party committees' duty to help them master the art of organizational and political education work.

Each party organization's strength lies in the ideological cohesion, great organization and strong discipline of its members. The role of party meetings as a school for communists' education must be heightened. Party committees and organizations must strictly demand of all CPSU members and candidate members, without exception, that they set an example of the performance of party and civic duty and of the observance of our moral norms and display great activeness in labor and social affairs.

2. Improving the Selection and Education of Cadres and Perfecting Work Style and Methods

The improvement of the standard of leadership, whatever sphere this may concern, is determined to a decisive degree BY THE UNCONDITIONAL IMPLEMENTATION OF LENIN'S PRINCIPLES OF CADRE POLICY and by the rational placement of party forces. In the period under review these questions were the focus of attention of the Belorussian CP Central Committee.

Work was performed consistently on staffing all echelons of leadership and management with politically mature, knowledgeable people, capable organizers and educators. Some 52 percent of gorkom and raykom secretaries and gorispolkom and rayipsolkom chairmen have party-political education as well as high specialized education. The number of national economy specialists among party and soviet workers has increased. The qualitative makeup of leading cadres in industry, construction, agriculture and culture has improved. We now have a numerous detachment of leaders who have proved their ability to work fruitfully under any conditions and to resolve successfully the tasks set by the party.

In work with cadres we have sought to combine, as our party's Leninist Central Committee teaches us, a respectful attitude to and trust in them with high exactingness. The Belorussian CP Central Committee has given every encouragement to good workers, corrected those who have committed errors and made strictly answerable those who have violated party and state disciplien. Raykom First Secretaries Comrades Shepelevick, Grigoryev, and Pasakh were dismissed from their posts and Ministers Comrades Kalitko and Moiseeyenko and several other leading workers received party reprimands for shortcomings in work and for incorrect behavior.

In selecting cadres not all party committees and organizations yet take into account properly the heightened demands made on them. With over 1 million certified specialists in the republic, many responsible posts are held by people who do not have the necessary training and are failing to cope with the duties placed on them. There are such people among the leaders of industrial enterprises, kolkhozes and sovkhozes and construction and other organizations.

There is a particularly large number of people with practical experience only--6,000--among kolkhoz and sovkhoz team leaders and farmstead chiefs. Far from all of them are working properly. Yet we have almost 20 specialists with higher and secondary qualifications for each farm. But only 5 are employed in the middle leadership echelon. In Mogilevskaya and Minskaya Oblasts the proportion of specialists among team and farmstead leaders is 61 and 63 percent respectively, while in Krasnopolskiy, Pukhovichskiy, Klimovichskiy, Krupskiy and Chervenskiy Rayons it is only a little over half. This cannot fail to worry us.

The replacement rate of leading cadres, particularly in a category like kolkhoz chairmen and sovkhoz directors, remains high. It is alarming that in the past 5-year plan almost half of all farm leaders were replaced, while over the past 10 years the overwhelming majority of farm leaders have been replaced, in a number of cases 2-3 times.

To what does this attest? Primarily to the fact that many party raykoms, gorkoms and obkoms are committing grave blunders in the selection of cadres and in work with them. As a result casually selected, undertrained people are frequently in very responsible and difficult posts, which entails great cost for the farms whose leadership they undertake. Is it not for this reason that one out of every five kolkhoz chairmen and sovkhoz directors released over the period under review was dismissed as being unable to cope with the duties imposed on him or as having compromised himself?

All this obliges us to analyze in depth the party committees' work in selecting, training and establishing agricultural specialists and kolkhoz and sovkhoz leaders.

I should like to draw attention to the notable fact that our best farms are headed by leaders known throughout the republic, who have been working uninterruptedly at their posts for many years. Vladimir Antonovich Ralko, Kuzma Ivanovich Shaployko and Ivan Ign. yevich Dzerzhinskiy have headed their farms for over 30 years. Andrey Trofimovich Shakura, Vladimir Aleksandrovich Baum, and Ivan Ivanovich Savenko has been at the helm of kolkhozes and sovkhozes for over 25 years, while Vasiliy Konstantinovich Starovoytov, Vladimir Leontyevich Bedulya, Mikhail Isaakovich Kats, Yevgeniy Ivanovich Kimstach, Vladimir Mikhaylovich Kalachik, Boris Nikolayevich Funtikov and Vasiliy Ivanovich Zhuk have been doing so for 20-25 years. Lidiya Andreyevna Naumova, Lidiya Kirillovna Kartel, Arkadiy Alekseyevich Potashkin, Nikolay Nikolayevich Koval, Mikhail Stepanovich Pronko and others have been leading agricultural labor collectives for about 20 years.

The question of the stability of kolkhoz and sovkhoz leaders is one which largely determines the standard of or agriculture's work. The Belorussian CP Central Committee Bureau, obkoms, gorkoms and raykoms must think seriously about how to resolve their task better.

The party committees, in promoting cadres, must assess objectively their professional, political and moral qualities, verify their organizational abilities on the basis of practical deeds and give them the opportunity to reveal those abilities.

It is essential to observe strictly the principle of collegiality and to take fuller account of the opinion of the primary party organizations and working people's collectives in resolving cadre questions.

The party demands that cadres grow constantly in the ideological-political and professional respects and persistently improve the style and methods of their work as applied to the new tasks of economic and cultural building. And we have the right to say that the majority of our leaders do meet today's lofty requirements and work creatively and enterprisingly.

But questions of the further improvement of work style and methods in all leadership echelons remain topical. Unfortunately, we still have leaders who display conservatism in their thinking and practical work and built it on the basis of the principle that a well-trodden road is more reliable and safer than untried paths.

Any manifestations of bureaucratism, speechifying, ostentation or ballyhoo--everything which creates only a semblance of vigorous work--must be eradicated more resolutely from the sphere of leadership and management. Serious complaints in this respect should be leveled against several of our ministries and departments and indeed individual party and soviet organs.

Instances are still encountered of leaders who, instead of resolving independently the questions within their competence, wait for orders from on high, so to speak, and try to shift the execution of their immediate functions onto others and thus insure themselves against failure. This is done subtly: Either they leave a note or give information verbally, deliver an alarming speech or else turn the questions around in such a way that it must be resolved by anyone but them. Strange as it may seem, party committees and their sectorial departments frequently connive at this practice. We have not yet rid ourselves of cases of petty tutelage and of trying to take the place of economic and soviet organs.

Some workers use the cover of collegiality to avoid personal responsibility. It is essential to educate cadres in a spirit of high executive discipline and unconditional fulfillment of their official duties and their party and state duty. The tone here should be set by the party committees. They are called on to set an example of high efficiency and exactingness and the practical embodiment of a Leninist style of work and to seek it assertion in the activity of all leadership and management echelons.

True efficiency does not lie in noisy words and appeals. It lies in the ability to resolve set tasks as fully as possible and in the best possible way. "A man's ACTIONS," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev said, "are the touchstone by which his true value is known."

Cadres must be taught to approach the solution of any question--great or small--from party, general state positions. It is necessary to make strictly answerable those people who allow a departmental, localistic approach to matters, deception and overreporting and who give unreliable information which has been dusted over with a powder-puff, so to speak, in order to show themselves in the best light.

In this connection great significance attaches to the intensification of party control over the work of cadres and the implementation of party and government directives. Our decisions should be backed up by precise organizational measures and strict control over what should be done, by whom, and within what deadlines. We cannot tolerate the practice whereby leading organs, having failed to ensure the fulfillment of one decision, take a new one on the same issue. Control in all cases should be completed with specific results and the elimination of shortcomings.

It is fundamentally important that omissions and errors in work should not go without a proper reaction. Leniency and an all-forgiving apprach allowed in such cases harm the practical solution of tasks and cadres' education. More attention must be paid to publicizing control. As V.I. Lenin figuratively put it, publicity is a sort of "SWORD WHICH ITSELF HEALS THE WOUNDS IT INFLICTS" ("Complete Collected Works", Vol 23, p 53).

In intensifying control over the fulfillment of party and government directives, it is necessary to continue to enhance the role of the Belorussian CP Central Committee Bureau and Secretariat and obkoms, gorkoms and raykoms and of the party commission.

The people's control organs, relying on the broad aktiv of urban and rural working people, are performing a large amount of crucial work. They must continue strictly to follow up the observance of state, planning and labor discipline, to reveal production reserves and anticipate and halt any thriftlessness or abuse. The party committees and primary party organizations must develop and support by every means the initiative of the people's control organs in implementing the functions imposed on them.

In perfecting the style of work, educating cadres and combating shortcomings, full use must be made of criticism and self-criticism, and the collective intelligence of the working people must thus be turned to the benefit of the common weal and the practice of leadership and management improved. The party organizations must form everywhere an atmosphere creating in people the certainty that their voice will always be heeded and that useful, socially important initiative will meet with support.

Last year the Belorussian CP Central Committee, obkoms, gorkoms and raykoms, soviet organs and newspaper, journal, television and radio editorial offices received about 1.5 million letters and statements from working people. There has been an increase in the number of letters raising important issues and posing problems of statewide significance. The Belorussian CP Central Committee and the republic's government and the party committees and local soviet organs have adopted special resolutions on proposals of this sort.

In the period under review work with working people's letters and statements has been the subject of discussion at Belorussian CP Central Committee obkom, gorkom and raykom plenums, which has helped to enhance cadres' attention to the question.

We must continue to improve all this work persistently. Correct response to working people's letters and statements and their requests and comments should be viewed as a most important criterion for assessing cadres' political and moral merits. We must constantly be guided by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's instruction that "AN ATTENTIVE, SOLICITOUS ATTITUDE TO PEOPLE SHOULD PERVADE THE ENTIRE STYLE OF WORK OF PARTY, SOVIET AND ECONOMIC ORGANS AND, OF COURSE, THE TRADE UNIONS. THIS ATTITUDE SHOULD BE AN INALIENABLE FEATURE OF THE WORK OF EVERY LEADER, GREAT OR SMALL."

3. Strengthening Ties with the Masses, Developing the Activeness of State and Public Organizations

The Belorussian CP Central Committee, obkoms, gorkoms and raykoms and primary party organizations rely constantly on the soviets, trade unions, Komsomol and other mass organizations and guide and coordinate their activity in resolving economic, social and educational tasks.

The past 5-year period was one of the FURTHER ENHANCEMENT OF THE ROLE OF THE SOVIETS AS ORGANS OF STATE POWER. Their initiative and activeness were increased in implementing the party's policy. The work of the Belorussian SSR Supreme Soviet and its Presidium and standing commissions became deeper in terms of content and more diverse in terms of forms and methods. The activity of the republic Council of Ministers continued to improve.

At the same time some soviets and their ispolkoms are approaching diffidently, without the necessary efficiency, the implementation of plans for the economic and social development of oblasts, cities and rayons, are resolving problems of local importance badly and failing to deal adequately with questions of improving the work of enterprises and organizations in the services sphere.

The soviets now include over 85,000 of the best representatives of the republic's working class, kolkhoz peasantry and intelligentsia. The activeness of the people's elected representatives must be enhanced, the democratic principles of the soviets' work must be developed, the working masses must be involved more extensively in this work, and with them and with their aid all questions of the life of cities and villages must be resolved.

In accordance with the demands of the CPSU Central Committee October (1980) Plenum, the soviets must be more active in seeking out local opportunities and reserves for increasing the production of foodstuffs and consumer goods, pay more attention to the construction of housing and sociocultural projects, direct and control more strictly the work of trade, transportation, and the consumer services system, municipal services, health care, education and culture. Meeting the fuel needs of the population and of organizations and institutions is an important concern of the soviet organs.

Constant concern must be displayed for improving the living conditions of Great Patriotic War invalids and veterans and the families of dead servicemen and partisans and labor veterans.

The soviets must constantly keep sight of questions of fulfilling the voters' mandates and consolidating legality and order and state and labor discipline.

It is essential to continue to improve the work of the MILITIA, PROSECUTOR'S OFFICE, COURTS AND ORGANS OF JUSTICE. The paramount duty of law conservation organs is to stand guard vigilantly over socialist legality, the interests of our society, and Soviet people's rights. Relying on the labor collectives and public, they are called on to improve persistently their activity in preventing different kinds of lawbreaking and to be more vigorous in combating various deviations from the norms and principles of socialist community living.

In the period under review the Belorussian CP Central Committee paid great attention to THE IMPROVEMENT OF THE WORK OF THE REPUBLIC'S TRADE UNIONS--the largest mass organization of working people, uniting almost 5 million people in its ranks. Last year's 21st Belorussian CP Central Committee Plenum examined the trade union's activity in enhancing social production efficiency and resolving social and educational tasks. The implementation of the measures outlined by the plenum is having a positive effect of enhancing trade union organizations' activity in managing economic and social affairs and pursuing the party's policy.

The trade unions must keep stricter watch to ensure that labor legislation is observed everywhere. They are called on to investigate more deeply the working people's daily concerns and needs, and to engage more thoroughly in the improvement of people's working, daily living and leisure conditions. Their duty is to promote increased production and improved planning and management, norm fixing and work payment. In this respect great significance attaches to enchancement of the role of the permanent production conferences, workers' meetings and collective contracts and the effective use of various forms of public control. An important task for trade union organizations is to increase the effectiveness of socialist competition and mobilize labor collectives' creative energy to fulfill the 11th 5-Year-Plan targets.

In brief, it is necessary to seek to ensure that the trade unions fulfill their roll more fully as a school of administration, a school of economic management, a school of communism.

As always, in the period under review questions of IMPROVING THE ACTIVITY OF THE REPUBLIC's KOMSOMOL and forming high ideological and moral qualities in young men and women were a subject of special concern for the Belorussian CP. Our young people have made themselves known with good deeds and glorious achievements on the shock Komsomol construction sites, at plants and factories and in fields and farmsteads. Taking an active part in creative labor, they are making a fitting contribution to the common cause of communist building.

The task of the Belorussian Lenin Komsomol is persistently to improve the practical work of all its echelons, particularly the primary organizations, and to seek to ensure that each of them lives a full life and that every Komsomol member is an active fighter for the party's cause, an ardent patriot and internationalist. It is resolutely essential to eliminate formalism and pretentiousness from the practice of the Komsomol committees and organizations and to transfer their work directly to where our young people live, work and study. More attention must be paid to organizing young people's leisure.

The republic's Komsomol organization is called on to enhance by every means young men and women's creative activeness in the struggle to fulfill and overfulfill the 11th 5-Year Plan targets. Our duty is to form in young people communist conviction, industry, and the desire to master knowledge and the achievements of science, technology and culture.

THE BELORUSSIAN CP CENTRAL COMMITTEE, OBKOMS, GORKOMS, AND RAYKOMS AND PRIMARY PARTY ORGANIZATIONS MUST SEEK TO ENSURE THAT ALL STATE AND PUBLIC ORGANS, WITHIN THE FRAMEWORK OF THEIR RIGHTS AND FUNCTIONS, OPERATE ACTIVELY AND FRUITFULLY AND THAT THE COMMUNISTS WORKING IN THEM FULFILL THEIR DUTIES IN EXEMPLARY FASHION AND ARE THEMSELVES AN EXAMPLE OF AN ENTERPRISING, CONSTRUCTIVE ATTITUDE TO THE PARTY'S ASSIGNMENT.

Comrades: We are on the threshold of the 26th CPSU Congress--an outstanding event in the life of Lenin's party and of the Soviet people. It will determine the program of communist building at the new stage. Ahead of us there is a tremendous amount of very crucial but at the same time interesting and gripping work. We must implement far greater and more complex tasks in the development of the republic's national economy and culture. We also have incomparably greater opportunities for their successful solution. These opportunities lie in our increased economic and scientific and technical potential. They lie in the high awareness and creative activeness of urban and rural workers who interpret the policy of the party and its plans as their own vital cause. They lie in the rich, varied experience which the party organizations and our cadres have acquired in the struggle to implement the decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress.

The 11th 5-Year Plan has begun. The republic has made its working start. Millions of our workers, living by the same thoughts, deeds and concerns as all Soviet people, are now performing their shock precongress stint. They see their patriotic and international duty in successfully fulfilling this year's plans and pledges and thus creating a reliable base for the unconditional implementation of the 5-year plan targets as a whole.

The glorious CPSU is confidently leading the Soviet people along Lenin's course toward new heights of socioeconomic and spiritual progress.

Allow me, comrades, on your behalf and on behalf of the communists and all working people to assure the CPSU's Leninist Central Committee, its Politburo and Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev personally that the Belorussian CP and the republic's the working class, kolkhoz peasantry and intelligentsia will do everything to implement successfully the decisions of the forthcoming 26th CPSU Congress and will make a fitting contribution to the fulfillment of the nationwide tasks and to the great cause of building communism.

(Comrade T.Ya. Kiselev's report was heard with great attention and frequently interrupted by applause.)

PRAVDA HIGHLIGHTS THEMES OF AZERBAIJAN CP CONGRESS

LD061205 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 31 Jan 81 p 2

[Special correspondents V. Kozhemyako and L. Tairov report: "In Key Positions--From the 30th Azerbaijan CP Congress"]

[Excerpt] Baku--The republic's CP Central Committee makes as a rule a principled assessment of any deviations from the demands of a party, Leninist style of work.

In this connection the leadership of the Baku Gorkom and the republic Trade Union Council has been strengthened recently; Secretary of the republic's CP Central Committee R. Mamedzade, First Secretary of Kirovabad Gorkom A. Mamedov and a number of raykom secretaries and rayispolkom chairmen have been removed from their posts. Rating highly the Central Committee's work to establish the party style in all spheres of sociopolitical and economic activity, the congress has set the task for the future of combining trust in cadres with constant exactingness and developing criticism and self-criticism more widely.

Good experience of the comprehensive approach to educational work, and particularly moral education, has been accumulated in Azerbaijan. It is no coincidence that it was precisely Baku that hosted the all-union science and practice conference on this theme, the conclusions and materials of which are being widely used by the republic's party organizations. However, very much more remains to be done in this direction too.

The necessity of further intensifying the uncompromising struggle against such monstrous phenomena as moneygrubbing, bribetaking and speculation was discussed at the conference. In recent years the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee has adopted a number of touch decisions against various negative phenomena and vestiges of the past. It is important, the delegations observed, that these good and correct decisions be fulfilled consistently in the localities.

Unfortunately, even some of the republic's CP Central Committee departments lose sight of this. Hence the Central Committee Bureau revealed serious shortcomings and violations of moral norms in the work of Kazakhskiy Raykom. But the measures necessary for implementing the resolution adopted did not ensue. And one of the reasons, as was mentioned at the congress, is that the Central Committee's party organizational work and trade, planning and financial organs sections did not ensure the necessary monitoring of fulfillment.

Administrative organs must be more attentive to defending the states interests. The congress leveled valid criticism at the ministries of internal affairs and justice and the republic's procuracy. At the same time the speakers emphasized over and over again that the main thing necessary for finally overcoming amoral and antisocial behavior is for a principled stance to be adopted by the primary party organizations, which are urged to create in every collective an atmosphere of genuine implacability toward everything contradicting the norms of our life.

"Precisely such an atmosphere has been created in our collective," S. Mamedova, fitter at the domestic air conditioners plant, said from the congress rostrum. "That is why it is a joy and a pleasure for us to work and live."

This enterprise party organization's experience in moral education has been approved by the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee, and it is necessary--as was noted at the congress--to ensure that, like other useful initiatives too, it is assimilated more deeply in all the republic's collectives.

The unity of organizationalm economic and ideological work has great significance for the communist education of the working people. All the same, the congress remarked, this principle is proclaimed rather than put into practice by some leaders. For example, from the rostrum A. Babayev, the minister of motor transport, ardently exhorted the collectives to work conscientiously and to display irreproachable honesty, yet he himself abused his official position. What prevents such occurrences from being eliminated in time? Some party committees are trying to hush up the abuses brought to light and are not giving them wide publicity. Sometimes guilty workers evade punishment, which in fact gives them the opportunity to pursue their unseemly activities in other responsible posts. The struggle for moral purity, the delegates said, must proceed everywhere in sight of all and through the efforts of all. The task of the party organizations is to give the struggle a real nationwide character.

PROCEEDINGS OF ARMENIAN CP CONGRESS REPORTED

LD061605 Yerevan KOMMUNIST in Russian 23 Jan 81 p 1

[ARMENPRESS "Information Report of the Work of the 27th Armenian CP Congress"]

[Text] The 27th Armenian CP Congress began its work in the great hall of Yerevan's S. Shaumyan Palace on 22 January 1981.

At 1000 hours, on the instructions of the Armenian CP Central Committee, Comrade K.S. Demirchyan, first secretary of the Armenian CP Central Committee, declared the 27th Armenian CP Congress open.

The honorary presidium of the 27th Armenian CP Congress, comprising the CPSU Central Committee Politburo headed by Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, was elected to the delegates' tumultuous, prolonged applause.

The congress' leading organs--the presidium, the secretariat, the drafting commission and credentials commission--were elected unanimously.

The following agenda of the 27th Armenian CP Congress was approved:

1--The report of the Armenian CP Central Committee to the 27th Armenian CP Congress.

2--The Armenian CP Auditing Commission's report to the 27th Armenian CP Congress.

3--The report on the CPSU Central Committee's draft for the 26th CPSU Congress, "The Basic Guidelines for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR for 1981-85 and for the Period Through 1990."

4--Elections of the Armenian Communist Party's leading organs.

5--Elections of delegates to the 26th CPSU Congress.

Comrade K.S. Demirchyan, first secretary of the Armenian CP Central Committee, who was warmly greeted by those present, delivered the Armenian CP Central Committee report.

(COMRADE K.S. DEMIRCHYAN'S REPORT WAS HEARD OUT WITH GREAT ATTENTION AND WAS REPEATEDLY INTERRUPTED BY APPLAUSE). [preceding sentence printed in boldface type]

The congress heard the Armenian CP Auditing Commission report delivered by Commission Chairman Comrade G.A. Pakhlevanyan.

Debates then began on the reports of the Armenian CP Central Committee and of the Armenian CP Auditing Commission.

The speakers were Comrade L.N. Nersesyan, first secretary of Yerevan Armenian CP Gorkom; Comrade V.A. Azizyan, senior member of the apparatus of the Nairit Science and Production Association; Comrade D.A. Arutyunyan, first secretary of the Leninakan Armenian CP Gorkom; Comrade G.A. Oganyan, first secretary of the Korovakan Armenian CP Gorkom.

Comrade A.A. Gevorkyan, Armenian SSR minister of light industry; Comrade M.K. Arutyunyan, first secretary of the Razdanskiy Armenian CP Raykom; Comrade B.G. Mnatsakanyan, kolkhoz vegetable grower of Arshaluys village in Echmiadzinskiy Rayon; Comrade V.A. Ambartsumyan, president of the Armenian Academy of Sciences; Comrade L.G. Saakyan, chairman of Armenia's Trade Union Council; Comrade Dzh.G. Aliyev, first secretary of the Amasiyskiy Armenian CP Raykom; Comrade V.A. Turyan, first secretary of the Armenian Komsomol Central Committee; and Comrade L.S. Shustko.

The congress heard the credentials commission report delivered by commission Chairman Comrade M.B. Arzumanyan.

The congress approved the credentials commission report.

The congress welcomed some young Pioneers.

Participating in the work of the congress were Comrade P.S. Pleshakov, USSR minister of the radio industry; Comrade V.N. Ingatenko, deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee International Information Department; Comrade V.Ye. Odintsov, sector chief of the CPSU Central Committee Party Organizational Work Department; Comrade N.P. Gromyko, CPSU Central Committee executive; Comrade L.A. Zemlyannikova, AUCCTU secretary; and Comrade V.N. Stoletov, president of the USSR Academy of Pegagogic Sciences.

The 27th Armenian CP Congress continues work today.

KAZAKH COMMUNIST PARTY CONGRESS CONTINUES

5 Feb Proceedings

AU061445 Alma-Ata Domestic Service in Russian 1514 GMT 5 Feb 81

["Announcement on the 15th Kazakh Communist Party Congress"]

[Excerpts] On 5 February, the 15th Kazakh Communist Party Congress continued its proceedings in Vladimir Ilich Lenin Palace. The congress is discussing the reports by the Kazakh Communist Party Central Committee and Auditing Commission.

The speakers warmly approved and fully and entirely supported the internal and foreign policy pursued by the Communist Party, the purposeful and fruitful activity of the CPSU Central Committee and the Central Committee Politburo with Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev at the head. They highly appraised the enormous personal contribution made by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev toward the elaboration and implementation of the CPSU general line, toward the consolidation of the economic and defense potential of the country and the entire socialist community and toward strengthening peace among peoples. They closely examined the organizational and political activity of the republic's party organization and spoke with great interest about the specific ways to accomplish the current tasks for economic and social development. The delegates voiced the firm determination of the republic's communists and all working people to translate into reality the decisions of the forthcoming 26th CPSU Congress and to fulfill the 11th 5-Year Plan for the further development of the great socialist fatherland.

Dinmukhamed Akhmedovich Kunayev, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and Kazakh Community Party Central Committee first secretary, who was warmly received by the congress delegates, delivered a concluding speech.

The congress unanimously found the practical activity of the Kazakh Communist Party Central Committee satisfactory.

The congress unanimously adopted a resolution on the report by the Kazakh Communist Party Central Committee. The report by the Kazakh Communist Party Auditing Commission was approved.

The congress delegates warmly received greeting messages addressed to the 15th Kazakh Communist Party Congress by Communist Party central committees in Armenia, Kirgiziya and other party committees, labor collectives and frontranking production workers.

The 15th Kazakh Communist Party Congress was greeted by pupils of vocational and technical schools and Alma-Ata garrison soldiers.

The 15th Kazakh Communist Party Congress is continuing its proceedings.

Conclusion Reported

GF071352 Tashkent International Service in Uzbek 1700 GMT 6 Feb 81

[Text] The 15th Congress of the Communist Party of Kazakh SSR, which borders Uzbek SSR, has concluded its deliberations. The delegates attending the congress discussed matters concerning the party and reviewed the report on the basic principles of the Soviet economic and social development plan for 1981-85, which has been drawn up by the CPSU Central Committee for the party's 26th congress.

The congress also elected the leaders of the Kazakh Communist Party. Member of the CPSU Central Committee Dimmukhamed Kunayev was reelected first secretary of the Kazakh Communist Party Central Committee at the plenary on 6 Febuary. Kunayev has been the leader of the Kazakh Communist Party since the mid 60's.

CHERNENKO ATTENDS MEETING MARKING AEROFLOT DAY

LD071534 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0200 GMT 7 Feb 81

[Text] A solemn meeting took place in Moscow on the occasion of Aeroflot Day. In the Presidium were Chernenko, member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, other official figures, inventors of aviation technology, top workers in the socialist competition and representatives of the public. Minister of Civil Aviation Bugayev read a report.

SHCHERBITSKIY VISITS EXHIBITION IN KIEV 5 FEB

AU061846 Kiev Domestic Service in Ukrainian 1800 GMT 5 Feb 81

[Text] The exhibition "We Build Communism," devoted to the 26th CPSU and Ukrainian Communist Party congresses, has aroused great interest among Kiev city inhabitants and guests. Being aware of their deep participation in the great accomplishments of the Soviet people and aspiring to profoundly and comprehensively portray our present construction days, Ukrainian painters, sculptors, drawers, architects and masters in folk decorative art have put the laborer, the creator of a new society, and patriot of the great socialist motherland in the center of their works.

Today Comrades Shcherbitskiy, Vatchenko, Vashchenko, Lyashko, Mozgovoy, Sokolov, Sologub, Titarenko, Fedorchuk, Kapto, Kolomiyets and Pogrebnyak, Ukrainian Communist Party and Government leaders, familiarized themselves with the exposition in the republic's exhibition pavilion. In conversations with the republic's leading art figures they noted the achievement attained by the Ukraine's imitative arts, emphasized the need to continue to profoundly and comprehensively depict the lives and creative activity of the Soviet people, to create a comprehensive portrait of our contemporary laborer--the builder of communism. It was also stated that the working people expected from architects new works of architectural propaganda worthy of our times, further improvements in the planning, reconstruction and construction of towns and villages and efforts to find the most effective planning solutions.

Bezklubenko, Ukrainian minister of culture, and Fedak, board chairman of the Ukrainian Architects Union, acted as guides.

'RISE IN EFFECTIVENESS' OF SOVIET ECONOMY SEEN

LD061400 Moscow TASS in English 1308 GMT 6 Feb 81

["Key Problem of Development of USSR's Economy"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 6 Feb, TASS--TASS economic news analyst Professor Yevgeniy Konstantinov writes: The meaning and the significance of practically all measures taken by the CPSU in perfecting the principles of economic management in the past 15 years briefly boil down to the problem of a further steady rise in effectiveness of the USSR's economy. Now can one explain that this strategic line of development remains one of the main also for the 1980's? It can by no means be explained, as bourgeois apologists assert, that "the Soviet economy would not resolve this key task".

The concrete comparison of some fundamental indices of the development of the leaders of the two opposite social systems point to absolute untenability of such assertions. In the past 25 years the average annual pace of increment of the produced national income--and this is the concentrated expression of economic might of society--was 100 percent higher in the USSR than in the United States. It has a steady upward tendency and the "weight" of every percent of such an increment. It rose from 2,000 million roubles in 1966-1970 up to 3,600 million roubles in 1976-1980.

Certainly every percent of the increment of the national income of the United States also has a solid weight. Nevertheless, because of economic crises, unemployment and under-capacity enterprises, the country lost in the past 9 years about 800,000 million dollar's worth of potentially possible products. All that has been accomplished is a kind of a springboard for a fuller use of reserves of enhancing the effectiveness of production. This will be noted by any specialists on getting acquainted with the guidelines of economic and social development of the USSR for the period to 1990. In the 11th Five-Year Plan (1981-1985) it is envisaged to increase the national income used for consumption and accumulation by 18-20 percent, industrial production by 26-28 percent, the productivity of social labor by 17-20 percent, and thus receive not less than 85-90 percent of the increment in the national income. These and other indices noticeably exceed those which are forecast by bourgeois economists for the given period for developed Western states.

It is clear that it is possible to achieve such results which will lead the USSR to the new lines of competition with the West only on the condition that every rouble invested into the economy will have the utmost possible return to the national income. In other words, as it is said in the draft guidelines, the efficiency of social production is to be insistently increased and the quality of production and services in all branches of the national economy is to be improved on the basis of its all-round intensification. The reserves here are tremendous. For instance, in industry a rise in the output of production of just a kopeck per every rouble of the functioning basic production funds can give in a year an almost 5,000 million roubles worth of additional products. In conditions of the USSR this is tantamount to the additional production of about 500,000 freight railway cars or more than a million medium-power tractors.

The very capacious notion of "a rise in effectiveness" of the national economy of the Soviet Union includes for the 1980s a broad system of economic, organisational and scientific-technical measures. Thus, a more rational use of the country's production potential (already now the cost of the basic production funds of the national economy has exceeded a trillion roubles), acceleration of scientific-technical progress, perfection of the methods of management and planning will bring by 1985 to the Soviet economy additionally thousands millions roubles. They will enter the sum of the national income and, passing through all links of the national economic complex, will favourably affect, in the final account, the well-being of every Soviet family.

SIBERIAN WATER TRANSFER 'IMPORTANT' FOR INDUSTRY

LD031751 [Editorial Report] Moscow EKONIMICHESKAYA GAZETA in Russian No 5 Signed to Press on 26 January publishes on page 7 a 1,400-word article by S. Ziyadullayev, chairman of the Uzbek SSR Academy of Sciences council for the study of production forces and academician of the Uzbek SSR Academy of Sciences, under the headline "For Irrigated Agriculture," on the question of "speeding up the resolutionof the problem of diverting part of the flow of Siberian rivers into Central Asia and Kazakhstan." The article notes the importance of irrigation for agriculture in Central Asia and Kazakhstan and discusses the Siberian plan and associated plans for water conservation and rational utilization of water resources, stating that "the growing deficit in water resources cannot be fully made good from internal reserves." Ziyadullayev goes on to note the importance of water resources not only in agriculture but also in related industrial sectors, and expresses concern for the fate of the Aral Sea.

RSFSR GEOLOGY OFFICIAL ON PROBLEMS OF PROSPECTING

LD061655 [Editorial Report] Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian on 3 February 1981 publishes on page 1 a 1,600-word article by V. Nizyev, RSFSR deputy minister of geology, under the headline "Search Strategy," on geological prospecting for oil and gas resources. Nizyev asserts that the USSR's oilmen have "lost interest in prospecting" because of inadequate resources and discusses ways of stepping up prospecting drilling and improving planning in the sphere of oil and gas resources.

AUCCTU'S BIRYUKOVA LAUDS TRADE UNIONS' ROLE

LD041026 Moscow TASS in English 1155 GMT 4 Feb 81

[Text] Moscow, 4 Feb, TASS--The collective agreement between the management and the trade union committee is one of the traditional forms promoting the development of socialist democracy in the sphere of production. This was said by Aleksandra Biryukova, secretary of the Central Council of Trade unions of the USSR, at a press conference for Soviet and foreign pressmen.

The importance of the collective agreement immeasurably increases in a society of developed socialism, she said. This is because the Soviet Union is consistently following a policy of further improving economic management and broadening its democratic basis through a large-scale organization of the masses. The economic independence of enterprises is being expanded.

The trade unions, Biryukova said, consider it their top-priority task to improve further the system of conclusion of collective agreements, to enhance their role in the life of labour collectives and in the resolution of social problems.

RADIO REPORTS DEVELOPMENTS FOR 4-5 FEBRUARY

LD060346 [Editorial Report] The following is a compilation of reports on agricultural developments in the USSR carried by Moscow Domestic Service in Russian on 4 and 5 February. Times of broadcasts are given in parentheses at the end of each item:

4 February

In Stavropolskiy Kray winter crops occupy more than 2 million hectares. Topdressing with fertilizers is now being carried out by airplanes. Farmers intend to sell 1.9 million tons of grain to the state, of which at least 1.5 million tons will be strong and valuable wheat. (0900 GMT)

In Altayskiy Kray machine operators have repaired 20,000 grain combines, which is 5,000 more than at the beginning of last February. All sowing machinery has been repaired ahead of time, and now tractors and haying machines are being overhauled. (1100 GMT)

5 February

In Uzbekistan cotton varieties have been selected for planting this year. The Tashkent-1 variety will be planted on around 1 million hectares. In the Mordovskay ASSR machine operators in January spread 1.-3 million tons of fertilizers, twice as much as in the same period last year. Some 83 percent of the tractors have been overhauled. (0500 GMT)

USSR WEATHER FORECAST FOR FEBRUARY REPORTED

LD091023 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 5 Feb 81 p 6

[USSR Hydrometeorological Center report: "The Meeting of Winter and Spring: February's Weather"]

[Text] February is popularly known as a month when the sun, though low in the sky, can be warming. The first breath of spring can already be felt in Russia's central belt. This month "cuts the winter in two," as the saying goes. What will the last month of winter be like this year? Here is what the USSR Hydrometeorological Center told a PRAVDA correspondent.

In the Central Region the average air temperature during the month is expected to be higher than usual, with 8-12 degrees of frost. There may be a cold spell in the first third of the month, with night temperatures of 18-23 degrees of frost and day temperatures of 10-15 degrees of frost.

In the Central-Chernozem Region too, February will be warmer than usual (usually 7-10 degrees of frost). It will be colder in the first third of the month, with night temperatures of 15-20 degrees of frost and day temperatures of 9-14 degrees of frost. Temperatures may rise in the second third of February sufficiently to allow thawing.

In Leningradskaya, Vologodskaya, Pskovskaya and Novgorodskaya oblasts cold weather is expected in the first third of the month, with nighttime temperatures of 15-20 degrees of frost and day temperatures of 9-14 degrees of frost. During the remaining days temperatures should be above average, which is 7-9 degrees of frost.

In the Baltic region night temperatures of 8-13 degrees of frost and day temperatures of 2-7 degrees of frost will predominate throughout the month. In the first third and the final third of February night temperatures may fall to 15-20 degrees of frost and day temperatures to 8-13 degrees of frost.

In Belorussia night temperatures will reach 11-16 degrees of frost and day temperatures 7-12 degrees of frost in the first third and the final third of the month. In the second third of the month night temperatures will reach 7-12 degrees of frost and day temperatures will range between zero and minus 5 degrees.

In the southwest and Donets-Dnepr regions night temperatures will reach 10-15 degrees of frost and day temperatures 5-10 degrees of frost in the first third and the final third of the month In the second third of the month night temperatures will reach 5-12 degrees of frost and day temperatures will range between 4 degrees of frost and 3 degrees above zero.

In the Moldavian SSR night temperatures will reach 5-10 degrees of frost and day temperatures 3-8 degrees of frost and day temperatures 3-8 degrees of frost in the first third and the final third of the month. In the second third of the month night temperatures will reach 2-7 degrees of frost and day temperatures will range between 2 degrees of frost and 3 degrees above zero.

In the North Caucasus Region cold spells are expected in the first third and the final third of the month, with night temperatures reaching 15-17 degrees of frost in Rostovskaya Oblast and in the north of Krasnodarskiy and Stavropolskiy Krays. In the second half of the month day temperatures may rise to 1-6 degrees above zero.

On the south coast of the Crimea and the Black Sea coast of the Caucasus (the Sochi-Sukhumi region) night temperatures will range between minus 1 and 4 degrees above zero and day temperatures will reach 3-8 degrees above zero and 10-15 degrees above zero on some days in the second half of the month.

In Kuybyshevskaya, Penzenskaya, Saratovskaya and Ulyanovskaya Oblasts and the Bashkirskaya and Tatarskaya ASSR's sharp cold spells are likely in the first half and at the end of the month, with night temperatures reaching 18-23 degrees of frost, and in places 25 degrees of frost, and day temperatures reaching 10-15 degrees of frost.

In Astrakhanskaya and Volgogradskaya Oblasts and the Kalmytskaya ASSR night temperatures of 4-8 degrees of frost and day temperatures of 1-5 degrees of frost will predominate throughout the month. Cold spells are likely in the first third and the final third of the month, with night temperatures of 10-15 degrees of frost and day temperatures of 7-12 degrees of frost

In the Volga-Vyatka Region night temperatures will reach 15-20 degrees of frost and day temperatures 7-12 degrees of frost in the first half of the month, and in the second half nigh temperatures will 10-15 degrees of frost and day temperatures 4-9 degrees of frost.

In the Transcaucasus night temperatures will range between 3 degrees of frost and 7 degrees above zero and day temperatures will reach 8-15 degrees above zero in lowland localities, while in the uplands night temperatures will reach 2-7 degrees of frost and day temperatures 3-8 degrees above zero.

In the Urals night temperatures will reach 20-25 degrees of frost and day temperatures 10-15 degrees of frost in the first half of the month, and in the second half night temperatures wil reach 12-17 degrees of frost and day temperatures 5-10 degrees of frost.

In West Siberia night temperatures of 25-30 degrees of frost, in places 35-40 degrees of frost, and day temperatures of 20-25 degrees of frost will predominate.

In Kazakhstan unsettled weather is anticipated, with sharp fluctuations in temperature, with night temperatures ranging between 12-18 degrees of frost and 27-35 degrees of frost and day temperatures ranging between 16-21 degrees of frost and 5-10 degrees of frost.

In the Central Asian republics there may be a cold spell in the first third of the month, with night temperatures of 10-15 degrees of frost and day temperatures of 0-5 degrees of frost. In the second and the final third of the month temperatures will reach 18-25 degrees above zero on some days.

The coldest weather in February is expected in the Yakutskaya ASSR. In the first and the second thirds of the month night temperatures will reach 40-45, and at times 50 degrees of frost and day temperatures will reach 30-40 degrees of frost.

In Khabarovskiy Kray night temperatures will range between 15-20 degrees of frost and 28-33 degrees of frost, and as many as 40 degrees of frost in the northern uplands, throughout the month. Day temperatures will reach 11-16 degrees of frost, rising to 3-8 degrees of frost in the middle of the month.

In Primorskiy Kray night temperatures will fluctuate between 12-17 degrees of frost and 23-28 degrees of frost and day temperatures between 5-10 degrees of frost and 11-16 degreees of frost.

EXPERT DISCUSSES CHEMICALIZATION OF AGRICULTURE

LD061418 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1100 GMT 6 Feb 81

[Summary] "An all-Russian conference on chemicalization of agriculture is being held in Moscow today. We invited to our microphone the director of the republican institute of chemicalization of agriculture and Deputy Chairman of the Russian Agricultural Chemistry Association (Anatoliy Vasiliyevich Postnikov)."

[(Postnikov)] The Russian Agricultural Chemistry Association is responsible for ensuring the rational chemicalization of agricultural production and raising fertility. It employs about 200,000 people and includes two institues. Much work was done last year at a total cost of almost R3 billion, and this is only the start. "Unfortunately, in many cases plans are not yet being fulfilled for laying in and spreading organic fertilizers, liming and putting phosphor into the soil, time limits and norms for applying mineral fertilizers are being violated. The disproportion between deliveries of fertilizers and the setting up of the material-technical base for chemicalization of the countryside is only slowly being eradicated. Warehouses for mineral fertilizers, agrochemcenters, runways and other installations relevant to chemicalization are not being commissioned in the numbers expected. There is an insufficient application of means of chemicalization in animal husbandry. There is an as yet incomplete use of the existing resources of fodder phosphates and carbomide. Work on the chemical conservation of fodder is in its initial stage."

By 1985 at least 115 million tons of mineral fertilizers will be supplied to agriculture. A general plan has been worked out for chemicalization installations in the RSFSR, and construction is in progress.

"An essential condition for the successful implementation of chemicalization of agricultural production is the working in harness of a number of industries of the country's agrochemical complex. However, individual cooperating ministries and departments are not sufficiently fulfilling the obligations laid upon them, both in the overhaul of machinery and in the carrying out of drainage and other work. There is systematic nonfulfillment of plans of deliveries of lime fertilizers and peat. There are still instances of removing machinery from the association's organization to work not connected with the chemicalization of agriculture. As a result of the existing shortcomings, in many cases fertilizers are being ineffectively utilized and the money being invested in the chemicalization of agriculture is not yet giving the return it should." Scientists have much work ahead in the chemicalization program.

RASHIDOV ADDRESSES TASHKENT AGRICULTURAL RALLY

LD070042 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1730 GMT 6 Feb 81

[Summary] Uzbek agricultural workers attending a republic rally of agricultural frontrankers in Tashkent have pledged to raise 5.9 million tons of cotton in the first year of the new 5-year plan period. "The rally was addressed by Rashidov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Uzbek Communist Party."